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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

Economic and environmental questions: Statistics (agenda item 18 (c))

Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. The Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> *The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, by which the Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
>
> *Reaffirming also* the pledge that no one will be left behind in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative, that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development — economic, social and environmental — and that it is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom, to be implemented by all countries and stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, and reaffirming further all the principles recognized in the Agenda and that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development,
>
> *Recalling* that, in its resolution 70/1, the General Assembly decided that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators,
>
> *Recalling also* that, in the same resolution, the General Assembly agreed that the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the high-level political forum on sustainable development will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system, based on the global indicator framework, as agreed by the Statistical Commission,
>
> *Emphasizing* the need for quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind,
>
> *Reaffirming* the need for the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programmes in developing countries,
>
> *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/261 of 29 January 2014, by which the Assembly endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and in which the Assembly stressed that, in order to be effective, the fundamental values and principles that govern statistical work have to be guaranteed by legal and institutional frameworks and be respected at all political levels and by all stakeholders in national statistical systems,

Recalling also its resolution 2006/6 of 24 July 2006, in which it called upon the United Nations system, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the regional commissions and international agencies, to support national efforts in building and strengthening national statistical capacity, in particular that of developing countries, and called upon all international agencies to improve the coverage, transparency and reporting on all indicators, including through avoiding imputation unless specific country data are available for reliable imputations following consultations with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, by which the Assembly endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in which Member States indicated that they will seek to increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts,

Recalling that, in the same resolution, Member States indicated that they will enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for that purpose and provide international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux,

1. *Adopts* the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, as annexed to the present resolution and agreed upon by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session, held from 7 to 10 March 2017, as a voluntary and country-led instrument that includes the initial set of indicators to be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Commission at its fifty-first session, to be held in 2020, and its fifty-sixth session, to be held in 2025, and will be complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels, which will be developed by Member States;

2. *Requests* the Statistical Commission to coordinate the substantive and technical work to develop international statistical standards, methods and guidelines, where necessary, to fully implement the global indicator framework to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

3. *Also requests* the Statistical Commission, through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, to further refine and improve the global indicator framework in order to address coverage, alignment with targets, definition of terms and development of metadata and to facilitate its implementation, including through the periodic review of new methodologies and data as they become available;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to maintain the Sustainable Development Goals global indicator database to inform the yearly progress report on the Goals and to ensure transparency on the data, statistics and metadata presented on countries and used for the regional and global aggregates;

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[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, within existing resources;

6. *Stresses* that official statistics and data from national statistical systems constitute the basis needed for the global indicator framework, recommends that national statistical systems explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, and also stresses the role of national statistical offices as the coordinator of the national statistical system;

7. *Urges* international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;

8. *Stresses* that all activities of the global statistical system must be conducted in full adherence to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics[2] and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6;

9. *Welcomes* the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, which was launched at the first United Nations World Data Forum, held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 15 to 18 January 2017, and endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its forty-eighth session and which provides the framework for discussion, planning, implementation and evaluation of statistical capacity-building pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

10. *Stresses* the need for the Statistical Commission to inform the discussions at the high-level political forum on sustainable development regarding statistical gaps and capacity-building needs related to the Sustainable Development Goals;

11. *Urges* countries, the United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, the Bretton Woods institutions, international organizations and bilateral and regional funding agencies to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices, as appropriate and within their mandates, in a coordinated manner that recognizes national priorities and reflects national ownership of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries, using all available means of support;

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[2] General Assembly resolution 68/261.

12. *Recommends* the present resolution to the General Assembly for adoption.

31st plenary meeting
7 June 2017

Economic and environmental questions: human settlements (agenda item 18 (d))

Human settlements

2. By its resolution 2017/24, the Economic and Social Council:

1. Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the preparations undertaken for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) (E/2017/61);

2. Decided to transmit the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for consideration at its seventy-second session;

3. Recalled that the Secretary-General would report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years, in accordance with paragraphs 166 to 168 of the Agenda and the footnote thereto, and looked forward to the first report to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in 2018.

Economic and environmental questions: United Nations Forum on Forests (agenda item 18 (k))

United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017-2020

3. By its resolution 2017/4, the Economic and Social Council:

1. Approved the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 contained in annex I to the resolution and recommended to the General Assembly its adoption[1] prior to the twelfth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

2. Recommended that the General Assembly amend the reference to the Millennium Development Goals in paragraph 1 (b) of the United Nations forest instrument to read: "To enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals".

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[1] Subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 71/285.

Social and human rights questions: crime prevention and criminal justice (item 19 (c))

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

4. By its resolution 2017/15, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[1] should be held,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Bearing in mind the consultative nature of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and their role as a forum for promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recalling its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

Recalling also its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, in which it endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020,

Reaffirming the commitment expressed by Member States in the Doha Declaration to endeavour to mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems by developing and implementing national strategies and plans to promote the full protection of women and girls from all acts of violence, including gender-related killing of women and girls, and to promote gender-specific measures as an integral part of their policies on crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders, including the rehabilitation and reintegration of women offenders into society, taking into consideration the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[3]

Recalling its resolution 71/206 of 19 December 2016, in which it requested the Commission to approve at its twenty-sixth session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress, recommended that, building on the experience and the success of the Thirteenth Congress, all efforts be made to ensure that the overall theme and the agenda items and workshop topics of the Fourteenth Congress be interrelated and that the agenda items and workshop topics be streamlined and limited in number, and encouraged the holding of side events that were focused on and complemented the agenda items and workshops,

Recalling also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015,

Encouraged by the success of the Thirteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Fourteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

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[2] See E/CN.15/2007/6, chap. IV.

[3] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[5] when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Welcomes* the work undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and also welcomes in that regard the contribution of the Government of Qatar;

3. *Notes* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

4. *Decides* that the duration of the Fourteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations;

5. *Also decides* that the main theme of the Fourteenth Congress shall be "Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda";

6. *Further decides* that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Fourteenth Congress shall open with a high-level segment, at which States will be invited to be represented at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, and that representatives will be given an opportunity to make statements on the topics of the Congress;

7. *Decides* that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Fourteenth Congress shall adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Fourteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;

9. *Approves* the following provisional agenda for the Fourteenth Congress, finalized by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session:

    1. Opening of the Congress.
    2. Organizational matters.
    3. Comprehensive strategies for crime prevention towards social and economic development.
    4. Integrated approaches to challenges facing the criminal justice system.

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[4] E/CN.15/2017/11.

[5] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

5. Multidimensional approaches by Governments to promoting the rule of law by, inter alia, providing access to justice for all; building effective, accountable, impartial and inclusive institutions; and considering social, educational and other relevant measures, including fostering a culture of lawfulness while respecting cultural identities, in line with the Doha Declaration.

6. International cooperation and technical assistance to prevent and address all forms of crime:

   (*a*) Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

   (*b*) New and emerging forms of crime.

7. Adoption of the report of the Congress.

10. *Decides* that the following issues shall be considered in workshops within the framework of the Fourteenth Congress:

(*a*) Evidence-based crime prevention: statistics, indicators and evaluation in support of successful practices;

(*b*) Reducing reoffending: identifying risks and developing solutions;

(*c*) Education and youth engagement as key to making societies resilient to crime;

(*d*) Current crime trends, recent developments and emerging solutions, in particular new technologies as means for and tools against crime;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress and for the Congress itself in a timely manner in order to enable those meetings to be held as early as possible in 2019, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the regional preparatory meetings and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Fourteenth Congress itself, in accordance with past practice and in consultation with Member States;

13. *Urges* participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress;

14. *Invites* Member States to be represented at the highest possible level at the Fourteenth Congress, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress and to participate actively in the high-level segment;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to play an active role in the Fourteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including

practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

16. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Fourteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Fourteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encourages Member States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain strong partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations;

18. *Encourages* Governments to undertake preparations for the Fourteenth Congress at an early stage and by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;

19. *Encourages* the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress;

20. *Requests* the Commission to accord sufficient time at its twenty-seventh session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission at its twenty-seventh session.

40th plenary meeting
6 July 2017

Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)

5. By its resolution 2017/16, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights, and emphasizing the fundamental importance of human rights in the daily administration of criminal justice and crime prevention,

Recalling its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, entitled "Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, national legislation and existing international law and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflected recent advances in correctional science and best practices,

Mindful of the extensive consultative process culminating in the recommendations of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, a process spanning a period of five years, consisting of technical and expert pre-consultations, meetings in Vienna, Buenos Aires and Cape Town, South Africa, and the active participation and input of Member States from all regions, assisted by representatives of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and other United Nations entities, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, intergovernmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, specialized agencies in the United Nations system, including the World Health Organization, and non-governmental organizations and individual experts in the field of correctional science and human rights,

Recalling its resolution 70/175 of 17 December 2015, entitled "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)", in which it adopted the proposed revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and approved the recommendation of the Expert Group that the Rules should be known as "the Nelson Mandela Rules", to honour the legacy of the late President of South Africa, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who spent 27 years in prison in the course of his struggle for global human rights, equality, democracy and the promotion of a culture of peace,

Recalling also that in its resolution 70/175, it decided to extend the scope of Nelson Mandela International Day, observed each year on 18 July,[1] to be also utilized in order to promote humane conditions of imprisonment, to raise awareness about prisoners being a continuous part of society and to value the work of prison staff as a social service of particular importance, and to that end invited Member States, regional organizations and organizations of the United Nations system to celebrate the occasion in an appropriate manner,

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[1] See General Assembly resolution 64/13.

Recalling further that in the same resolution, it invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider, at its upcoming sessions, reconvening the Expert Group for the purpose of identifying the lessons learned, the means to continue to exchange good practices and the challenges faced in the practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules,

Recalling its resolution 71/188 of 19 December 2016, entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice", in which it welcomed the adoption of the Nelson Mandela Rules, recognized the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalled that the social rehabilitation and reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty shall be among the essential aims of the criminal justice system, ensuring, as far as possible, that offenders are able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life upon their return to society,

Reaffirming its resolution 71/209 of 19 December 2016, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", in which it called upon Member States to implement, where appropriate, the Nelson Mandela Rules, bearing in mind their spirit and purpose, and encouraged Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the diffusion, use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including through the consideration and, where they deemed it necessary, dissemination of manuals and handbooks developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling other United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners and to alternatives to imprisonment, in particular the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[2] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[3] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[4] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[5] the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[6] and the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters,[7]

Bearing in mind the need for vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, as called for in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of

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[2] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[4] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[5] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[6] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

[7] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/12, annex.

Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[8] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[9] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty[10] and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[11]

Mindful of the fact that the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted at the conclusion of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Qatar in April 2015,[12] points to the need to implement and enhance policies for prison inmates that focus on education, work, medical care, rehabilitation, social reintegration and the prevention of recidivism, and to consider the development and strengthening of policies to support the families of inmates, as well as to promote and encourage the use of alternatives to imprisonment, where appropriate, and to review or reform restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration,

Concerned about the negative impact of overcrowding on the enjoyment of human rights by prisoners,

Noting the continuing need to enhance the sharing of information and experiences and technical assistance to improve, where needed, prison conditions and to address different serious challenges such as overcrowding, taking into consideration relevant international standards and norms,

Underscoring that, notwithstanding their non-legally binding nature, the Nelson Mandela Rules represent, as a whole, the minimum conditions which are accepted as suitable by the United Nations and set out what is generally accepted as good principles and practices in the treatment of prisoners and in prison management,

Acknowledging the variety of legal frameworks of Member States, and in that regard recognizing that Member States may adapt the application of the Nelson Mandela Rules in accordance with their domestic legal frameworks, as appropriate, bearing in mind the spirit and purposes of the Rules,

Noting with concern the persistence, in various parts of the world, of challenges to the management of prisons consistent with international standards and norms, such as overcrowding, poor prison conditions that may result in serious medical consequences and the presence of prisoners assessed to be of high risk,

1. *Encourages* Member States to endeavour to improve conditions of imprisonment and to promote the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of

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[8] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[9] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[10] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[12] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)[13] as the universally acknowledged and updated minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners, to use the Rules as a guide in the development of prison laws, policies and practices, to continue exchanging good practices and identifying challenges faced in the practical application of the Rules and to share their experiences in dealing with those challenges;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to address overcrowding in detention facilities by taking effective measures, including through enhancing the availability and use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, bearing in mind the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)[5] and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[11] access to legal aid, mechanisms for crime prevention, early release and rehabilitation programmes and the efficiency as well as the capacity of the criminal justice system;

3. *Welcomes* the formation of the Vienna-based Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules as an informal and open-ended group of like-minded Member States, and also welcomes the first meeting of the Group, held during the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at which the Group decided that the following would be its main purposes:

(*a*) Maintaining the momentum generated by the adoption of the Nelson Mandela Rules for prison management and reform by raising awareness of the Rules as well as by promoting their practical application worldwide;

(*b*) Convening expert consultations on priority aspects relating to prison management during future sessions of the Commission and facilitating common positions, as appropriate;

(*c*) Serving as the main support vehicle for the technical assistance delivered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime under its Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges;

(*d*) Facilitating the widest possible involvement of Member States in the yearly celebrations of Nelson Mandela International Day, on 18 July, with the additional objective of promoting humane conditions of imprisonment;

4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of South Africa for having initiated and for assuming the chair of the Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules, thereby following up on the leadership it provided throughout the review process for the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, including by hosting the last meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in Cape Town, South Africa, from 2 to 5 March 2015;

5. *Invites* all Member States to consider actively participating in the Group of Friends of the Nelson Mandela Rules in order to create an informal forum for the exchange of views, experiences and challenges with regard to the practical application of the Rules;

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[13] General Assembly resolution 70/175, annex.

6. *Recognizes* that well-managed prisons and the treatment of prisoners consistent with international standards and norms for crime prevention and criminal justice can also contribute to the implementation by Member States of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[14] and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16, Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and Goal 5, Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, in particular;

7. *Welcomes with appreciation* the Global Programme on Addressing Prison Challenges, launched by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and its technical assistance and advisory services, provided to Member States upon request, which focus on the three areas of rationalizing the resort to imprisonment, improving prison conditions and strengthening prison management, and supporting the social reintegration of prisoners upon their release;

8. *Reiterates* that good prison management practices, informed by the international standards and norms for crime prevention and criminal justice, should form the basis for the treatment of all categories of prisoners, and highlights in this regard the value of the Nelson Mandela Rules in addressing the specific challenges of high-risk prisoners;

9. *Welcomes* the technical assistance work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with national experts from Member States and with financial support provided by the Government of Germany, on the Nelson Mandela Rules, including the guidance material produced to assist corrections authorities with their application, including on the management of high-risk prisoners;

10. *Also welcomes* the financial support provided by the Government of Qatar for the purpose of supporting the implementation of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation[12] in the form of a technical assistance programme implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which includes a dedicated component on fostering the rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue ensuring broad dissemination of the Nelson Mandela Rules, to design guidance material and to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States, upon request, in the field of penal reform, in order to develop or strengthen penitentiary legislation, procedures, policies and practices consistent with the Rules;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences in relation to the practical implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules among Member States;

13. *Encourages* Member States to consider allocating adequate human and financial resources to assist in the improvement of prison

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[14] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

conditions, including through upgrading and modernizing prison facilities, and the application of the Nelson Mandela Rules, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

14. *Acknowledges* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Nelson Mandela Rules, and invites them to pursue cooperation and joint action.

40th plenary meeting
6 July 2017

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

6. By its resolution 2017/17, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant United Nations resolutions on technical and legislative assistance in countering terrorism, especially the most recent ones,[1]

Reaffirming its resolution 70/291 of 1 July 2016, entitled "The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review",

Recalling that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peaceful and secure societies and that all acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed and that they are to be unequivocally condemned, especially when they indiscriminately target or injure civilians,

Stressing again the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance, based on the needs and priorities identified by requesting States,

Emphasizing the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism while fully respecting the fundamental principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace[2] and the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations,[3]

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[1] General Assembly resolutions 70/148, 70/177, 70/291, 71/151 and 71/209; and Security Council resolutions 2133 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2347 (2017) and 2349 (2017).

[2] General Assembly resolutions 53/243 A and B.

[3] General Assembly resolution 56/6.

Recalling in particular its resolution 70/177 of 17 December 2015, in which it, inter alia, called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the elaboration of technical tools and publications, in consultation with Member States,

Reiterating all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[4] and the need for States to continue to implement the Strategy, as reaffirmed in its resolution 70/291,

Recognizing the importance of countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, and in that regard stressing the importance of an integrated and balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy across its four pillars, reaffirming the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy,

Noting, in that regard, the need to continue to counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in the crime prevention and criminal justice context, reiterating that that work needs to be done in close coordination with Member States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism,[5]

Reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the coordination of the work of United Nations entities on counter-terrorism and to ensure a balanced implementation of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in close coordination with the relevant entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments;

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[4] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

[5] E/CN.15/2017/5.

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to promote, at the national level, effective coordination among law enforcement and other relevant entities and authorities responsible for preventing and countering terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request and within its mandate, to continue to provide technical assistance in that regard;

3. *Urges* Member States to continue to strengthen international coordination and cooperation in order to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, to effectively implement relevant international instruments and United Nations resolutions, to consider entering, when appropriate, into treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel on executing international cooperation activities, and calls upon all States to consider providing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the contact details of and other relevant information about designated authorities for its repository database;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States to those ends, including by continuing and enhancing its assistance related to international legal and judicial cooperation pertaining to countering terrorism, including in criminal matters related to foreign terrorist fighters, and by fostering the development of strong and effective central authorities for international cooperation in criminal matters;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the development and maintenance of effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate in the area of countering and preventing terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, to continue to develop specialized legal knowledge and to continue to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request, on effective measures for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism in compliance with all their obligations under international law, in particular human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, in full conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to further enhance technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice and law enforcement officials, upon request, to develop their capacity to effectively respond to, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist acts, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the development of technical tools and publications, within its mandate and in close consultation with Member States;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in collaboration with, when appropriate, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters, including returning foreign terrorist fighters, through its capacity-building activities, with regard to enhancing their cooperation, developing relevant measures and developing appropriate criminal justice responses, to prevent the financing, mobilization, travel, recruitment, organization and radicalization of foreign terrorist fighters, to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, and to develop and implement appropriate criminal justice responses, including prosecution and effective reintegration strategies for returning foreign terrorist fighters, in compliance with relevant obligations under international and domestic law;

9. *Encourages* Member States to further identify, analyse and counter any existing, growing or potential links, in some cases, between transnational organized crime, illicit drug-related activities, money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, in order to enhance criminal justice responses to those crimes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its relevant mandates, to support, upon request, the efforts of Member States in that regard;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen border management to effectively prevent the movements of foreign terrorist fighters and terrorist groups, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to that end to requesting States;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to support requesting Member States in the implementation of capacity-building programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to the destruction of and trafficking in cultural heritage by terrorists;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop its specialized legal knowledge in close consultation with Member States in order to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States so as to prevent and counter the use of information and communications technology, in particular the Internet and other media, to plan, incite, recruit for, fund or commit terrorist attacks, and to support those Member States in effectively criminalizing, investigating and prosecuting such acts in accordance with domestic law and applicable international law on due process while fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to privacy and the freedom of expression, and to encourage the use of the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism;

13. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism in accordance with relevant national legislation, with emphasis on the special needs of women and children;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its Global Programme on Violence against Children, to continue to support requesting Member States, in accordance with relevant national legislation, in ensuring that children alleged to have, accused of having, or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty as well as child victims and witnesses of crime, are treated in a manner that observes their rights and respects their dignity in accordance with applicable international law, in particular the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[6] and that relevant measures are taken to effectively reintegrate children formerly associated with armed groups and terrorist groups;

15. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in mainstreaming gender perspectives into criminal justice responses to terrorism, in full compliance with human rights law, in order to prevent the recruitment of women and girls as terrorists and promote the full protection of women and girls from any form of exploitation or violence perpetrated by terrorists;

16. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate, and notes the ongoing joint initiatives developed by the Office with the Committee and its Executive Directorate and the entities of the Task Force;

17. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites Member States to consider making additional sustainable voluntary financial contributions and providing in-kind support, in particular in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;[4]

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources to carry out activities, within its mandate, to assist Member States, upon request, in the implementation of the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Social and human rights questions: narcotic drugs (item 19 (d))

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues

7. By its resolution 2017/20, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that drug policies and programmes, including in the field of development, should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Sustainable Development Goals,[2] and taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Reaffirming also that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[3] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[4] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[5] which, together with other relevant international instruments, constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

Reaffirming further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-

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[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[6] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

level review by the Commission of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission,[9]

Reaffirming also the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem",[10] in its entirety, and reiterating that the operational recommendations contained therein are integrated, indivisible, multidisciplinary and mutually reinforcing and are aimed at a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem,

Reaffirming further its commitment to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies,

Recalling its resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which it adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes,

Considering the importance of taking into account the local know-how of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, in the implementation of development projects,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009,[8] 53/6 of 12 March 2010,[11] 54/4 of 25 March 2011,[12] 55/4 of 16 March 2012,[13] 57/1 of 21 March 2014[9] and 58/4 of 17 March 2015,[14]

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] and stressing that the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development should be aligned with the efforts to achieve those objectives within the Sustainable Development Goals that are related to the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the efforts of Member States to promote the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development by organizing international seminars and workshops that draw on best practices, lessons learned and local wisdom in alternative development programmes, such as those discussed at the Second International Conference on Alternative

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[9] Ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[10] General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[12] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[13] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8* (E/2012/28), chap. I, sect. B.

[14] Ibid., *2015, Supplement No. 8* (E/2015/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Development,[15] which focused on enhancing individual and community resilience and recognized alternative development programmes as an example of the sufficiency economy philosophy of King Rama IX of Thailand,

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, that it is an effective measure to counter the world drug problem, including illicit drug-related activities, and that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production,

Expressing concern that the illicit cultivation of drug crops and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain major challenges in countering the world drug problem, and recognizing the need to strengthen sustainable crop control strategies that may include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures, for the purpose of preventing and reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of drug crops, and the need to intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better-coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges,

Noting with concern that overall financial support for alternative development projects and programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development projects and programmes, has accounted for only a minor share of official development assistance and has reached only a minor percentage of communities and households involved in illicit drug crop cultivation at the global level,

1. *Urges* Member States, when designing alternative development interventions, to take into due consideration the section entitled "Operational recommendations on alternative development; regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented balanced drug policy; addressing socioeconomic issues" of the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem";[10]

2. *Reiterates its commitment* to addressing drug-related socioeconomic issues related to the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs through the implementation of long-term, comprehensive and sustainable development-oriented and balanced drug control policies and programmes, including alternative development and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, which are part of sustainable crop control strategies;

3. *Urges* Member States to strengthen regional and international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in close collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the local, national and international levels, and to develop and share best practices towards

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[15] E/CN.7/2016/13, annex.

implementing the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,[16] taking into account all the lessons learned and good practices, in particular those of countries with extensive expertise in alternative development;

4. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, which highlight that alternative development, as an integral component of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production, is an important, viable and sustainable option for preventing, eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through tackling poverty and providing livelihood opportunities;

5. *Urges* Member States to consider strengthening the development perspective as part of comprehensive, integrated and balanced national drug policies and programmes so as to tackle the related causes and consequences of the illicit cultivation, manufacture and production of and trafficking in drugs by, inter alia, addressing risk factors affecting individuals, communities and society, which may include a lack of services, infrastructure needs, drug-related violence, exclusion, marginalization and social disintegration, in order to contribute to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies;

6. *Also urges* Member States to consider elaborating and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, as appropriate, that support sustainable crop control strategies to prevent and significantly, durably and measurably reduce illicit crop cultivation and other illicit drug-related activities, ensuring the empowerment, ownership and responsibility of affected local communities by taking into account their vulnerabilities and specific needs;

7. *Stresses* that, when designing and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, the focus should be on empowering and encouraging ownership by local communities, including women, children and young people, taking into account their specific needs, and on strengthening local capacities, as ensuring the effective cooperation of all stakeholders in the entire alternative development process is crucial for the success of alternative development;

8. *Also stresses* that comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, as one of the tools available for tackling the world drug problem, increases the State's presence, builds trust between communities and government, strengthens local governance and institutions and promotes peaceful and inclusive societies, which, under Sustainable Development Goal 16,[2] includes the promotion of the rule of law;

9. *Encourages* further discussions on the relationship and potential links between alternative development and the promotion of the rule of law by individuals and communities, as well as on the wide range of challenges affecting the livelihoods and well-being of people, in order

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[16] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

to further develop measures to address the root causes of such challenges;

10. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to promote inclusive economic growth and support initiatives that contribute to poverty eradication and the sustainability of social and economic development, develop measures for rural development, improving infrastructure and social inclusion and protection and addressing the consequences of illicit crop cultivation and the manufacture and production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the environment, with the incorporation and participation of local communities, and consider taking voluntary measures to promote products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to gain access to markets, consistent with applicable multilateral trade rules and national and international law, within the framework of comprehensive and balanced drug control strategies;

12. *Stresses* that access to productive land and land rights, such as legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, should be promoted and protected in the implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, in a manner that is consistent with domestic law and regulations and with the full participation of and in consultation with local communities;

13. *Encourages* the development of strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, including the utilization of local expertise, capacity-building and entrepreneurship, to develop products through alternative development programmes identified on the basis of market demand and value added production chains, as well as secure and stable markets with fair prices for producers, in accordance with international trade rules, including the required infrastructure and a conducive environment, including roads, the establishment of farmer associations and the use of special marketing regimes, for example, those based on fair trade principles and commercialization of organic products;

14. *Encourages* the international community, including civil society, the scientific community and academia, to work with affected communities to develop recommendations focusing on specific alternative development strategies, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development strategies, that take into account demographic, cultural, social and geographical conditions and include ideas for supporting and promoting new products;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, and calls upon Member States with experience in this area to share outcomes, assessments of implemented projects and lessons learned, thereby contributing to the dissemination and application of the Guiding Principles;

16. *Urges* Member States to sustain political will and a long-term commitment with regard to implementing alternative development

programmes and strategies, and to continue to engage in awareness programmes and in dialogue and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders;

17. *Encourages* the development of viable economic alternatives, particularly for communities affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas, including through comprehensive alternative development programmes, and to this end encourages the consideration of development-oriented interventions, while ensuring that both men and women benefit equally from them, including through job opportunities, improved infrastructure and basic public services and, as appropriate, access and legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, which will also contribute to preventing, reducing or eliminating illicit cultivation and other drug-related activities;

18. *Urges* Member States to consider the development of sustainable urban development initiatives for those affected by illicit drug-related activities, to foster public participation in crime prevention, community cohesion, protection and safety and to stimulate innovation, entrepreneurship and employment;

19. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, as appropriate, to consider increasing their support, including through long-term and flexible funding, for the implementation of comprehensive and balanced development-oriented drug control programmes and viable economic alternatives, in particular alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, based on identified needs and national priorities, for areas and populations affected by or vulnerable to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to its prevention, reduction and elimination, and encourages States, to the extent possible, to stay strongly committed to financing such programmes;

20. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen intragovernmental coordination when designing and implementing alternative development projects and programmes;

21. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations entities and specialized agencies to further increase their interaction with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to support Member States in effectively implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, with a view to further enhancing coherence and coordination within the United Nations system;

22. *Encourages* development agencies, donors and financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and academia to share information, experiences and best practices, promote research and increase efforts relating to the promotion of alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development;

23. *Encourages* Member States to promote partnerships and innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society and international financial institutions to create conditions more conducive to productive investments targeted at job creation in areas and among communities affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation,

production, manufacturing, trafficking and other illicit drug-related activities, in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate those activities, and to share best practices, lessons learned, expertise and skills in this regard;

24. *Recognizes* that more research is needed to better understand and identify factors contributing to the emergence of illicit crop cultivation and to improve impact assessments of alternative development programmes;

25. *Reiterates* that, in addition to estimates of illicit cultivation and other illicit activities related to the world drug problem, indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, rural development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as institutional and environmental indicators, should be used when assessing alternative development programmes, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative programmes, in order to ensure that the outcomes are in line with national and international development objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and that they reflect accountable use of donor funds and truly benefit affected communities;

26. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider providing long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, as appropriate, that target the illicit cultivation of drug crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure, including the provision of public services such as water supply, energy, health and education in areas acutely impacted by the illicit cultivation of drug crops, promote the participation of local communities, enhance the empowerment of people and strengthen the resilience of communities;

27. *Encourages* Member States to maintain and strengthen international, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in accordance with the operational recommendation contained in the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, to support comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcomes of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

28. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to continue to share best practices upon request, promote research to better understand factors contributing to illicit crop cultivation and foster and strengthen international cooperation, including cross-continental, interregional, subregional and regional technical cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which in some cases includes preventive alternative development;

29. *Recognizes* the importance of gender, social inclusion and cultural identity in the design and implementation of alternative

development projects and programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, and likewise also recognizes the importance of the participation of communities affected by illicit cultivation of crops in decision-making processes;

30. *Encourages* affected States and relevant development stakeholders to examine innovative ways to promote alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, that are environmentally friendly;

31. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

40th plenary meeting
6 July 2017

Social and human rights questions: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 19 (e))

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

8. By its decision 2017/245, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 7 February 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2017/47);

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its seventy-second session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 101 to 102 States.

Chapter II

Special meetings of the Economic and Social Council at the seventy-first session of the General Assembly

Joint meeting of the Council with the Second Committee on the theme "The changing political economy of globalization: multilateral institutions and the 2030 Agenda"

1. The Council held its 4th meeting, on 7 October 2016, jointly with the Second Committee of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, on the theme "The changing political economy of globalization: multilateral institutions and the 2030 Agenda". An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.4).

2. The joint meeting was co-chaired by the President of the Council, Frederick Musiiwa Makamure Shava (Zimbabwe) and the Chair of the Second Committee, Dian Triansyah Djani (Indonesia), who made opening statements.

3. A keynote address was made by New York Times columnist and Pulitzer Prize winning author, Thomas Friedman, after which he responded to comments and questions from the representatives of Panama and Guyana and the observer for Canada.

4. The representative of the Inter-Parliamentary Union also made a statement.

5. Subsequently, a panel discussion ensued, which was moderated by the Foreign Affairs Analyst of CBS News, Pamela Falk, who made a statement.

6. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Partner, McKinsey Global Institute, Anu Madgavkar; Director and ENI Professor of International Economics, School of Advanced International Studies (Europe), John Hopkins University, Michael G. Plummer; and Senior Programme Officer, Global Governance for Development Programme, South Centre, Mariama Williams.

7. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists responded to comments and questions raised by the moderator as well as by the representative of India.

8. A statement was also made by the representative of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

9. The Chair of the Second Committee made a statement and concluded the joint meeting with the Economic and Social Council.

Special meeting on innovations for infrastructure development and promoting sustainable industrialization

10. The Council held a special meeting on innovations for infrastructure development and promoting sustainable industrialization at its 29th and 30th meetings, on 31 May 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.29 and E/2017/SR.30).

11. At the 29th meeting, on 31 May 2017, the President of the Council opened the special meeting and made a statement.

12. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

13. Also at the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

14. Also at the 29th meeting, the Council viewed a recorded message by the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

15. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of China (also on behalf of Brazil, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa), as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Bangladesh (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries).

Interactive discussion on the industrialization infrastructure nexus in developing countries

16. At its 29th meeting, on 31 May 2017, the Council held an interactive discussion on the industrialization infrastructure nexus in developing countries, chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, Macharia Kamau.

17. Following a statement by the moderator, the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States made a statement.

18. Presentations were then made by the following panellists: Chief Executive Officer of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Ibrahim Mayaki; Minister of Industry of Niger, Abdou Maman; Minister of Transport and Communications of Zambia, Brian Mushimba; and Special Presidential Adviser of Uganda, Maria Kiwanuka.

19. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by the representative of the United Arab Emirates as well as by the observer for Kyrgyzstan.

20. At the 30th meeting, on 31 May 2017, the President of the Council opened the special meeting.

21. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Liberia (on behalf of the African States).

Interactive discussion on the potential of agro-industry and agricultural systems for sustainable development

22. At its 30th meeting, on 31 May 2017, the Council held an interactive discussion on the potential of agro-industry and agricultural systems for sustainable development, chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the Acting Director, Department of Agri-business Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Gerardo Patacconi.

23. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Head of Agriculture and Food Security and Member of the Executive Committee of the World Economic Forum, Lisa Dreier; Head of the Internet of Things Product Management at Ericsson, Magnus Arildsson; President and Chief Executive Officer of the Agriculture Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Bill Polidoro; and Executive Director for Africa Group Constituency of the World Bank, Andrew Bvumbe.

24. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by the observers for Thailand, Ethiopia and Mexico.

25. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Interactive discussion on building capacities and mobilizing resources for infrastructure, industrialization and innovation

26. At its 30th meeting, on 31 May 2017, the Council held an interactive discussion on building capacities and mobilizing resources for infrastructure, industrialization and innovation", chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by the Head of Agriculture and Food Security and Member of the Executive Committee of the World Economic Forum, Lisa Dreier.

27. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Mayor of Godoy Cruz (Argentina), Tadeo Garcia Salazar; Special Representative of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to the United Nations, Marcos Bonturi; and Associate Vice-President a.i. of the Strategy and Knowledge Department of IFAD, Paul Winters.

28. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Zimbabwe, Chile, Argentina and the Republic of Korea.

29. A statement was also made by the representative of the Economic Commission for Africa.

Conclusion of the special meeting

30. The Under-Secretary-General for the Economic Social Affairs made closing remarks.

31. The President of the Council made a statement and concluded the special meeting on innovations for infrastructure development and promoting sustainable industrialization.

Chapter III

Special meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 68/1 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and the Council, in its resolution 2017/2, decided that starting in 2017, a session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in New York in the spring and a session in Geneva in the fall, with the session in New York held back to back with the special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters, in order to increase the Committee's engagement with the Council, with a view to enhancing intergovernmental consideration of tax issues.

2. The Council, in its decision 2017/205, decided that the one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters for 2016 would be held in New York on 9 December 2016, back to back with the thirteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.

3. The Council, in its decision 2017/209, decided that the one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters for 2017 would be held in New York on 7 April 2017, back to back with the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.

2016 special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters

4. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 9 December 2016, the Council held its 2016 special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.7 and E/2017/SR.8).

5. At the 7th meeting, the President of the Council opened the special meeting and made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Council held the three interactive dialogues set out below that were moderated by Professor Emeritus at Boston College Law School, Hugh Ault.

Interactive dialogue on protecting the tax base of developing countries and tackling international tax evasion and avoidance

7. Following a statement by the moderator, a statement was also made by the Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, Armando Lara Yaffar.

8. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Coordinator of the Subcommittee on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Issues for Developing Countries, and Policy Manager at Inland Revenue, New Zealand, Carmel Peters; Coordinator of the Subcommittee on Transfer Pricing and Director General, Head of International Tax Section, Tax Law Department, Ministry of Finance, Norway, Stig Sollund; and Chair of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, Armando Lara Yaffar.

9. In the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Panama and Uganda, as well as by the observers for Kenya and Ecuador.

Interactive dialogue on broadening of the tax base of developing countries

10. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Coordinator of the Subcommittee on Tax Treatment of Services and Head of the Department of International Taxation, Internal Revenue Service, Chile, Liselott Kana; and Coordinator of the Subcommittee on Extractive Industries Taxation Issues for Developing Countries and Assistant Commissioner of the Ghana Revenue Authority, Eric Nii Yarboi Mensah.

11. In the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the observers for Uruguay, Angola and the Dominican Republic.

Interactive dialogue on instruments for capacity-building

12. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Coordinator of the Subcommittee on Negotiation of Tax Treaties — Practical Manual, and Director, International Tax Section, Federal Ministry of Finance, Germany, Wolfgang Lasars; Chief of the Multi-stakeholder Engagement and Outreach Branch, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Dominika Halka; and Inter-regional Adviser on International Tax Cooperation, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Harry Tonino.

13. In the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representative of Bangladesh.

14. At its 8th meeting, the Council held the following two panel discussions that were moderated by the Director of the Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Alexander Trepelkov:

Panel discussion on strengthening tax capacity in developing countries

15. Following a statement and a presentation by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Director at the Center for Tax Policy and Administration, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Grace Perez-Navarro; Assistant Director of the Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Victoria Perry; and Lead Economist of the Global Tax Team of the Economic Growth, Finance and Institutions Vice-Presidency, World Bank, Blanca Moreno-Dodson.

16. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Germany and Panama, as well as by the observers for Ecuador and Egypt.

17. The representative of the Society of International Development, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, also participated in the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "How the coordination and impact of capacity-building support can be improved: regional perspectives"

18. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Director of Planning and Institutional Development, Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations, Socorro Velásquez; and Specialist for Multilateral Cooperation, African Tax Administration Forum, Thulani Shongwe.

19. An interactive discussion ensued with the participation of the representative of the United Cities and Local Government, representing the business sector.

2017 special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters

20. At its 16th and 17th meetings, on 7 April 2017, the Council held its 2017 special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.16 and E/2017/SR.17).

21. At the 16th meeting, the President of the Council opened the special meeting and made a statement.

22. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

23. Also at the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the Commissioner of Legal Service and Board Affairs of Uganda, Patience Tumusiime Rubagumya.

24. Also at its 16th meeting, the Council held the following three interactive dialogues with the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters that were moderated by the Secretary of the Committee of Experts, Michael Lennard.

Interactive dialogue on the "*United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries*"

25. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Chair of the Committee of Experts, Armando Lara Yaffar; Coordinator of the Subcommittee on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Issues for Developing Countries and Policy Manager at Inland Revenue, New Zealand, Carmel Peters; Head of the International Cooperation Department, General Tax Administration, Angola, Luis Gomes Sambo; and Deputy Director General of the General Tax Directorate, Uruguay, Alvaro Romano.

Interactive dialogue on the "*United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries*"

26. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Coordinator of the Subcommittee on Transfer Pricing and Director General, Tax Law Department, Ministry of Finance, Norway, Stig Sollund; Director, Multinational Tax Department, Inland Revenue Board, Malaysia, Noor Azian Abdul Hamid; Chief Manager, Transfer Pricing Audits for Large Taxpayers, Revenue Authority, Kenya, George Obell; and Coordinator, International Taxation, International Tax Service, Ecuador, Fausto Miguel García Balda.

27. An interactive discussion ensued with the participation of the representative of the World Health Organization.

Interactive dialogue on the handbook on the taxation of extractive industries in developing countries

28. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Coordinator of the Subcommittee on Extractive Industries Taxation Issues for Developing Countries and Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Authority, Ghana, Eric Nii Yarboi Mensah; Senior Specialist, Revenue Service, South Africa, Johan Cornelius de la Rey; Director of Transfer Pricing Audits, Tax Administration Services, Mexico, Carlos Perez Gomez Serrano; and Associate Chief, Tax Treaties and International Tax, Revenue Agency, Canada, Sophie Chatel.

29. At its 17th meeting, the Council held the following two interactive dialogues.

Interactive dialogue on the promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows to foster sustainable development

30. The interactive dialogue was moderated by Professor of Economics and Director of the African Development Policy Program, Political Economy Research Institute at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Léonce Ndikumana, who made a statement.

31. A keynote address was made by the Undersecretary of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ecuador, Carola Iñiguez Zambrano.

32. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Director, Federal Ministry of Justice, Nigeria, Omotese Eva; Minister at the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations, Maria Angela Ponce; Head of the Division for International Tax Affairs, State Secretariat for International Financial Matters, Federal Department of Finance, Switzerland, Christoph Schelling; Financial Sector Expert, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, Elsa Gopala Krishnan; and Head of Secretariat, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Monica Bhatia.

33. An interactive discussion ensued with the participation of the Vice-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama, Isabel de Saint Malo de Alvarado.

Interactive dialogue on the theme “Strengthening tax capacity in developing countries: inter-agency platform for collaboration on tax”

34. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, who made a statement.

35. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Lead Economist and Cluster Lead Tax, Global Tax Team, Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions, World Bank Group, Marijn Verhoeven; Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Pascal Saint-Amans; Assistant Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund, Victoria Perry; and Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Alexander Trepelkov.

36. An interactive discussion ensued with the participation of the observer for Paraguay.

37. The representative of the International Chamber of Commerce participated in the discussion.

38. The representative of the World Health Organization also participated in the discussion.

Chapter IV

Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 69/313 and 70/1, the President of the Council convened the annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals for a period of two days to discuss science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. All congregating all relevant stakeholders to actively contribute in their area of expertise. The forum provided a venue for facilitating interaction, matchmaking and the establishment of networks between relevant stakeholders and multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to identify and examine technology needs and gaps, including on scientific cooperation, innovation and capacity-building, and also in order to help to facilitate development, transfer and dissemination of relevant technologies for the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. The meetings of the forum were convened by the President of the Council before the meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council, were co-chaired by two Member States and resulted in a summary of discussions elaborated by the Co-Chairs as input to the meetings of the high-level political forum in the context of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda. The meetings of the high-level political forum were also informed by the summary of the multi-stakeholder forum. The themes for subsequent multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals were considered by the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

3. The Council, in its resolution 2017/1, decided that the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals would be held on 15 and 16 May 2017. The President of the Council reappointed the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, Macharia Kamau, and the Science and Technology Adviser to the Secretary of State, United States of America,, Vaughan Turekian, as Co-Chairs of the forum.

4. The summary by the Co-Chairs of the multi-stakeholder forum was transmitted by the President of the Council to the high-level political forum on sustainable development (see E/HLPF/2017/4).

Chapter V

Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/313, the financing for development follow-up process would include an annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up with universal, intergovernmental participation, and the forum's modalities of participation would be those utilized at the international conferences on financing for development. The forum would be held for up to five days, up to four days of which would be dedicated to discussing the follow-up and review of the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and one of which would be the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as well as additional institutional and other stakeholders depending on the priorities and scope of the meeting. The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum would be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda in the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

2. The General Assembly, in its resolution 70/192, reaffirmed that the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up would hold its meetings at United Nations Headquarters in New York in the spring and would be chaired by the President of the Economic and Social Council.

3. The Council, in its decision 2017/206, decided that the forum, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD, would be held from 22 to 25 May 2017, on an exceptional basis, without prejudice to General Assembly resolution 68/1 and without setting a precedent for future discussions.

4. The proceedings of the forum are contained in the report of the forum (E/FFDF/2017/3).

5. The summary by the President of the Council of the forum, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD, is contained in document A/72/114-E/2017/75.

Intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations

6. On 23 May 2017, at its 4th meeting, the forum on financing for development follow-up adopted its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations (E/FFDF/2017/3, chap. I) and requested the Council transmit them to the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2017 session.

Action taken by the Council

7. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council decided to transmit the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2017/3) to the 2017 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/255.

8. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/72/114-E/2017/75). See Council decision 2017/265.

Chapter VI

High-level segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 67/290 and 68/1 and Council resolution 2017/1, the high-level segment (agenda item 5) of the 2017 session of the Council, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council (agenda item 5 (a)), was held at its 43rd to 48th meetings, from 17 to 20 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.43, E/2017/SR.44, E/2017/SR.45, E/2017/SR.46, E/2017/SR.47 A and B (parallel meetings) and E/2017/SR.48 A and B (parallel meetings).

2. In its decision 2017/208, the Council decided that the theme of its 2017 session would be "Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges".

3. For its consideration at the high-level segment, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges (E/2017/64);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2017/66);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Beyond gross domestic product: multidimensional poverty and the Sustainable Development Goals" (E/2017/69);

(d) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session (E/2017/33);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on discussions held during the twentieth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the theme of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council, "Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges" (E/2017/72);

(f) World Economic and Social Survey 2017: reflecting on seventy years of development policy analysis — overview (E/2017/50);

(g) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2017 (E/2017/65);

(h) Identical letters dated 7 July 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Economic and Social Council (A/71/976-E/2017/79);

(i) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council (E/2017/NGO/1-E/2017/NGO/21).

4. At the 44th meeting, on 17 July 2017, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges (E/2017/64).

5. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy introduced the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session (E/2017/33).

Opening of the high-level segment

6. At the 43rd meeting, on 17 July 2017, the high-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council, was opened by the President of the Council (Zimbabwe), who made a statement.

7. At the same meeting, the President of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, Peter Thomson (Fiji), made a statement.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary-General addressed the high-level segment.

9. Also at the 43rd meeting, the Director of the Earth Institute, Columbia University, Jeffrey Sachs, delivered a keynote address.

Messages from the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

10. At the 43rd meeting, on 17 July 2017, the President of the Council delivered the main messages from the discussions on the regional dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as on Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2 and 9.

11. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) delivered the main messages from the discussions on Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5 as well as on leveraging the inter-linkages of the Sustainable Development Goals.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) delivered the main messages from the discussions on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in small island developing states and other countries in special situations as well as on science, technology and innovation, the science-policy interface and emerging issues.

13. Also at the 43rd meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) delivered the main messages from the discussions on multi-stakeholder perspectives on eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world as well as on Sustainable Development Goal 14.

14. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) delivered the main messages from the discussions on addressing the multi-dimensions of poverty and inequalities as well as on investing and financing for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Presentations by the ministerial chairs of the regional forums on sustainable development

15. At the 43rd meeting, on 17 July 2017, a statement was made by the Minister Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of General Affairs and Governance of Morocco, Lahcen Daoudi, on the Arab Forum on Sustainable Development held in Rabat.

16. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Chief of Staff of the President of Mexico and Executive Secretary of the National Council for Sustainable Agenda, Francisco Guzmán, on the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development held in Mexico City.

17. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Undersecretary for Planning and Policy, National Economic and Development Authority of the Philippines, Rosemarie Edillon, on the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development held in Bangkok.

18. Also at the 43rd meeting, a statement was made by the Director of Planning and Development of Togo, Gervais T. Meatchi, on the African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development held in Addis Ababa.

19. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Commissioner-General for Sustainable Development and Inter-Ministerial Delegate for Sustainable Development at the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Seas of France, Laurence Monnoyer-Smith, on the European Regional Forum on Sustainable Development held in Geneva.

A. Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

20. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/290, decided that meetings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council would be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment.

21. Pursuant to paragraph 11 (c) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1, the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum (agenda item 5 (a)) would be held during the high-level segment of the Council. In its resolution 2017/1, the Council decided that the high-level segment of its 2017 session would be held from 17 to 20 July 2017 and that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be held from 17 to 19 July 2017.

22. During the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum a total of 43 voluntary national reviews were held. An account of the proceedings is set out in the report of the forum (E/HLPF/2017/6).

23. Also during the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum, a general debate was held on the theme of the high-level segment, "Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges", and the theme of the ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum, "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world". An account of the proceedings is set out in section D below.

B. High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions

24. Pursuant to the mandate for the high-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions (agenda item 5 (b)), a panel discussion chaired by the President of the Council on the theme "Current trends in economic and trade policy and the advancement of sustainable development" was held at the 47th meeting, in parallel to the general debate on 20 July 2017.

25. Following a statement by the moderator, the Senior Fellow for Global Economy and Development at the Brookings Institution, Amar Bhattacharya, a statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, in the course of which he introduced the reports entitled "World Economic and Social Survey 2017: reflecting on seventy years of development policy analysis — overview" (E/2017/50) and "World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2017" (E/2017/65).

26. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Senior Vice-President for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations, and Partnerships at the World Bank Group, Mahmoud Mohieldin; Deputy Director General of the World Trade Organization, Yonov Frederick Agah; Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Isabelle Durant; and Deputy Director of the Strategy Policy and Review Department at the International Monetary Fund, Sean Nolan.

27. A statement was also made by the guest speaker, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Organization for the Economic Cooperation and Development, Douglas Frantz.

28. In the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Ghana and the European Union.

29. Statements were also made by the representatives of the International Trade Centre and the United Nations Development Programme.

C. Thematic discussion

30. The Council held the thematic discussion (agenda item 5 (c)) on "Reducing multidimensional poverty in the Sustainable Development Goals era" at its 48th meeting, in parallel to the general debate on 20 July 2017. The discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) and moderated by the Director of the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme, Selim Jahan.

31. Following a statement by the Vice-President, statements were made by the following presenters: Edmond D. Villani Professor of Economics at Georgetown University, Martin Ravallion; Vice-President and Minister of Women's Affairs of the Gambia, Fatoumata Jallow Tambajang; Minister of National Development Planning of Indonesia, Bambang P. S. Brodjonegoro; Minister for Social Development of Chile, Marcos Barazza; and Coordinating Minister of the Cabinet of Government of Honduras, Jorge Ramón Hernández Alcerro.

32. In the ensuing discussion, the presenters responded to comments made and questions posed by the observers for Mexico and the Philippines, and made concluding remarks.

D. General debate of the high-level segment

33. At its 44th to 48th meetings, from 17 to 20 July 2017, the Council held a general debate open to all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council and the major groups and other relevant stakeholders. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.44, E/2017/SR.45, E/2017/SR.46, E/2017/SR.47 B and E/2017/SR.48 B).

34. At the 44th meeting, on 17 July 2017, the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) chaired the general debate and the Council heard statements by the National Secretary of Planning and Development of Ecuador, Andrés Mideros (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Minister of State for Environment and Energy of Maldives, Abdullahi Majeed (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States); Minister of National Development Planning of Zambia, Lucky Mulusa (on behalf of the Group of Landlocked Developing Countries); European Commissioner for

International Cooperation and Development, Neven Mimica (on behalf of the European Union); Minister of Sustainable Development and Wildlife of Sri Lanka, Gamini Jayawickrama Perera (on behalf of the Group of 15); Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations, Keisha McGuire (on behalf of the Caribbean Community); Minister of the Environment of Luxembourg, Carole Dieschbourg (on behalf of the 'Group of Friends of Children and Sustainable Development Goals'); Undersecretary of the National Economic Development Authority of the Philippines, Rosemarie Edillon (on behalf of the 'Like-Minded Group of Countries Supporters of Middle-Income Countries'); Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations, Ali Alefei Moustapha (on behalf of the African Group); Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Environment of Romania, Gratiela Leocadia Gavrilescu; Minister of State and Head of Government of Monaco, Serge Telle; Prime Minister of Sint Maarten, William Marlin (on behalf of the Netherlands); Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, Miguel Vargas Maldonado; Chief of Cabinet of Mexico, Francisco Guzmán; Minister of Environment Affairs of South Africa, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa; Minister of Environment of Lithuania, Kestutis Navickas; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Don Pramudwinai; Minister of Planning of Guatemala, Miguel Angel Moir Sandoval; Minister without portfolio responsible for Development, Strategic Projects and Cohesion of Slovenia, Alenka Smerkolj; Minister of National Development Planning of Indonesia, Bambang P. S. Brodjonegoro; Minister for Finance of Denmark, Kristian Jensen; Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Sierra Leone, Momodu L. Kargbo; Minister for Planning of Ghana, George Gyan-Baffour; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova, Lilian Darii; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Development Cooperation, Digital Agenda, Post and Telecommunications of Belgium, Alexander De Croo; and Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Amy Ambatobe Nyongolo.

35. At the 45th meeting, on 18 July 2017, the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) chaired the general debate and the Council heard statements by the Minister of Planning of Bangladesh, A H M Mustafa Kamal (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries); Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and Chairperson for Economic Development Cabinet Committee of Jordan, Imad Fakhoury; Minister of Social Development of Chile, Marcos Barraza; Minister Coordinator General of Honduras, Jorge Ramón Hernández Alcerro; Minister of Environment, Land and Sea Protection of Italy, Gian Luca Galletti; Minister of State for Environment and Energy of Maldives, Abdullahi Majeed; Minister of Sustainable Development and Wildlife of Sri Lanka, Gamini Jayawickrama Perera; Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan, Nematullo Hikmatullozoda; Minister of National Development Planning of Zambia, Lucky Mulusa; Minister of the National Planning Commission of Ethiopia, Yinager Dessie Belay; Minister of Local Government and Rural Development of Botswana, Slumber Tsogwane; Minister in the Prime Minister's Department of Malaysia, Abdul Rahman Dahlan; Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Promotion of Malta, Carmelo Abela; Minister of Economic Planning and Development of Swaziland, Hlangusemphi Dlamini; Minister of Economy of Afghanistan, Abdul Sattar Murad; Minister without portfolio in charge of population policy/Government of Serbia, Slavica Djukic-Dejanovic; Minister of Development Planning and Statistics of Qatar, Saleh bin Mohammad Al-Nabit; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mohammad Javad Zarif; Minister of Social Solidarity of Egypt, Ghada Fathy Ismail; Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of Technical Planning of Economic and Social Development of Paraguay, José Molinas; Minister of Planning and Economic Policy of Costa Rica, Olga Marta Sanchez Oviedo; President of the National Assembly of Madagascar, Jean Max Rakotomamonjy; First Vice-President

of the National Assembly of Mali, Moussa Timbine; Deputy Chair of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of Belarus, Marianna Shchetkina; Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog (former Planning Commission) of India, Arvind Panagariya; Vice-Chairman of National Planning Commission of Nepal, Min Bahadur Shrestha; Minister attached to the Prime Minister and Secretary-General of the Cambodian Rehabilitation Development Board of Cambodia, Yanara Chhieng; Minister of Civic Education and Community Development of Malawi, Cecilia Chazama; Secretary of State, Ministry of Economic Development of Poland, Jerzy Kwieciński; Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Planning and Investment of Viet Nam, Nguyen The Phuong; Undersecretary of the National Economic Development Authority of the Philippines, Rosemarie Edillon; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thongphane Savanphet; Director of the Section for Development Policy of Norway, Aslak Brun; Deputy Director of the Multilateral Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Gladys Valiente Diaz; Parliamentary State Secretary, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany, Thomas Silberhorn; Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations, Antonio Gumende; Vice-Minister for International Cooperation and for Ibero-America of Spain, Fernando García Casas; State Secretary, Ministry of Finance of Finland, Risto Artjoki; and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations, Tijjani Muhammad-Bande.

36. At the 46th meeting, on 19 July 2017, the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) chaired the general debate and the Council heard statements by the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations, Tekeda Alemu (on behalf of the 'Group of Friends of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development'); Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment of Cyprus, Nicos Kouyialis; Minister for Public Administration of Sweden, Ardalan Shekarabi; Minister of Budget and Planning of Uruguay, Álvaro García; Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Zimbabwe, Patrick A. Chinamasa; Deputy Minister of Environment of Estonia, Ado Lõhmus; Vice-Minister for Multilateral Affairs and International Cooperation of Panama, María Luisa Navarro; Vice-Minister of Environment, Energy, Service and Technology of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, José Antônio Marcondes de Carvalho; Executive Secretary of the National Council for Coordination of Social Policies of Argentina, Gabriela Agosto; State Minister of Welfare and Social Security of Sudan, Ibrahim Adam Ibrahim Mohamed; Secretary of State to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Sustainable Development of Morocco, Nezha El Ouafi; Assistant Minister for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Amir Muharemi; Minister of State for Food, Forestry and Horticulture of Ireland, Andrew Doyle; Deputy Secretary of State for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, Ferenc Dancs; Member of Parliament, Government of Canada, William Amos; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, United States of America, Nerissa Cook; Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning, Ministry of Devolution of Kenya, Wilson Irungu Nyakera; Director General, Office of the Government of Slovakia, Alena Sabelova; Director General of the Development Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Jeong Jinkyu; Deputy Director and Head of Global Partnerships, Department For International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Neil Briscoe; Head, Department of Environmental Policy and International Relations, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia, Nino Tkhilava; Advisor, Cross-sectoral Coordination Centre of the Cabinet of Ministers of Latvia, Mara Simane; Director General of International Economic and Social Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, Belhimeur Merzak; Deputy Head of the Development Division at the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs of France, Hatem Chakroun;

Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations, María Emma Mejía Vélez; and Permanent Representative of China to United Nations, Liu Jieyi.

37. At the 47th meeting, held in parallel to the high-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions (agenda item 5 (b)) on 20 July 2017, the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) chaired the general debate and the Council heard statements by the Vice-Minister for Development Cooperation of El Salvador, Jaime Miranda (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States); Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations, Éric Y. Tiaré; Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations, María Rubiales de Chamorro; Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations, Odo Tevi; Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations, Khalifa Ali Issa Al Harthy; Principal Adviser, Multilateral and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand, Hamish Cooper; Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, Gillian Bird; Permanent Representative of Andorra to the United Nations, Elisenda Vives Balmaña; Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations, Kairat Umarov; Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, Miloš Vukašinović; Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations, Neville Gertze; Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, E. Courtenay Rattray; Permanent Representative of Tonga to the United Nations, Mahe'uliuli Sandhurst tupouniua; Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations, Pennelope Beckles; Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations, Besiana Kadare; Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations, Zohrab Mnatsakanyan; Permanent Representative of Cabo Verde to the United Nations, José Luis Fialho Rocha; Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, Modest Jonathan Mero; Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations, Mansour Ayyad Alotaibi; Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, Abdallah Al-Mouallimi; Permanent Representative of Timor-Leste to the United Nations, Maria Helena Lopes de Jesus Pires; Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations, Claude Bouah-Kamon; Deputy Permanent Representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations, Nedra Miguel; Permanent Representative of Chad to the United Nations, Ali Alefei Moustapha; Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, Mohammed Marzooq; Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations, Lana Nusseibeh; Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations, Caroline Ziade; Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bhutan to the United Nations, Karma Choeda; Deputy Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, Riadh Ben Sliman; Deputy Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, Andriy Tsymbaliuk; Deputy Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the United Nations, Ei Ei Khin Aye; Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations, Nizar Amer; Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations, Dionysios Kalamvrezos; Counsellor, Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations, Abdullah Abu Shawesh; First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations, Habib Mikayilli; and Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations, Roua Shurbaji.

38. Statements were also made by representatives of the Inter-Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Sovereign Order of Malta.

39. At the 48th meeting, held in parallel to the thematic discussion (agenda item 5 (c)) on 20 July 2017, the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) chaired the

general debate and the Council heard statements by the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, Sergey Kononuchenko, and the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, Feridun Hadi Sinirlioğlu.

40. A statement was made by the representative of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

41. Statements were also made by the representatives of the International Labour Organization; the International Telecommunication Union; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the United Nations Industrial Development Organization; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; the World Health Organization; the United Nations World Tourism Organization; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; and the United Nations Environment Programme.

42. The representatives of the following major groups and other stakeholders made statements: women; children and youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; workers and trade unions; business and industry; volunteer groups; educational and academic entities; Civil Society Organizations for Financing for Development Group; and Together 2030.

43. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council also made statements: IOGT International; IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association; International Committee for Peace and Reconciliation; International Federation of Medical Students Associations; La manif pour tous; and Legião da Boa Vontade.

E. Ministerial declaration

44. At its 48th meeting, on 20 July 2017, the Council had before it the draft ministerial declaration contained in document E/2017/L.29-E/HLPF/2017/L.2, which had been submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations and adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council prior to the conclusion of its session. See chapter VII, paragraph 4.

45. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a statement and orally corrected operative paragraph 23 of the draft ministerial declaration (E/2017/SR.48).

46. The Council was informed that a recorded vote had been requested on operative paragraph 4 of the draft ministerial declaration. Subsequently, the Council decided to retain the paragraph by a recorded vote of 30 to 2, with 18 abstentions (E/2017/SR.48). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

47. After the vote, a statement was made by the observer for Israel.

48. The Council was informed that a recorded vote had been requested on operative paragraph 21 of the draft ministerial declaration (E/2017/SR.48).

49. The representative of India made a statement on a point of order, to which the President responded.

50. The Council decided to retain operative paragraph 21 by a recorded vote of 32 to 1, with 16 abstentions (E/2017/SR.48). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

51. The Council then adopted the draft ministerial declaration contained in document E/2017/L.29-E/HLPF/2017/L.2 as orally corrected (E/2017/SR.48).

52. After adoption, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, the Russian Federation, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nigeria, Japan, Australia (also on behalf of Andorra, Albania, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco and New Zealand) and Viet Nam.

53. Statements were also made by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Islands States), Mexico and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

54. A statement was made by the observer for the Holy See.

55. The text of the ministerial declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development and subsequently adopted by the Council (E/HLS/2017/1) reads as follows:

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council on the annual theme "Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges"

Ministerial declaration of the 2017 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world"

We, the Ministers and high representatives, having met at United Nations Headquarters in New York,

1. Reaffirm our commitment to effectively implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] for all people everywhere, ensuring that no one is left behind. We stress that the 2030 Agenda is people-centred, universal and transformative and that its Sustainable Development Goals are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development — the economic, social and environmental. They seek to realize the human rights of all. We reaffirm all the principles recognized in the 2030 Agenda, and emphasize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We welcome efforts at all levels to implement the 2030 Agenda and recognize that after almost two years of implementation our individual and collective efforts have yielded encouraging results in many areas. We acknowledge, at the same time, that the pace of implementation must be accelerated as the tasks facing us are urgent, and that, in this regard, decisive action is also imperative for implementing and raising awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels and securing our objectives for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership;

2. Recognize that eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity require collective and transformative efforts, putting the furthest behind first and adapting institutions and policies to take into account the multidimensional nature of poverty and the inherent interlinkages between different Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the 2030 Agenda include all children, adolescents, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons, migrants and peoples living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies, and peoples in areas affected by terrorism and conflict. We stress that collective action can promote policy integration, facilitate inclusive partnerships and provide support for poverty eradication;

3. Commit to ending poverty and hunger and ensuring healthy lives at all ages everywhere, establishing the conditions to maintain this outcome across generations, combating inequalities within and among countries, and healing and securing our planet. We emphasize our commitment to a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, leading to decent work for all; a world where innovation, industrialization and cooperation in productive capacity can accelerate economic growth. We affirm the need to enhance infrastructure connectivity with concrete actions, maximizing synergies in infrastructure planning and development. We will protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainable and resilient infrastructure planning and development, sustainably managing natural resources and taking urgent action on biodiversity loss and climate change;

4. Will foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights, including the right to development, on effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and on transparent, effective and accountable institutions. Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the 2030 Agenda. We must redouble our efforts to resolve or prevent conflict and to support post-conflict countries, including by ensuring that women have a role in peacebuilding and State-building. We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment;

5. Commit to a world in which all women and girls enjoy full gender equality with men and boys and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment and equality have been removed. The feminization of poverty persists, and the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an indispensable requirement for women's economic empowerment and sustainable development. We stress the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty. We realize that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets. We also stress the need to ensure an adequate standard of living for women and girls throughout the life cycle, including through social protection systems;

6. Recognize children, adolescents and youth as important agents of change and underline the necessity of investing in them with a view to addressing multidimensional deprivations, ending intergenerational poverty, harnessing the demographic dividend and empowering them to build a more prosperous future. We call upon all Member States to ensure that youth education, skills development and employment are at the centre of our priorities to enable them to fulfil their potential as active members of society. We also commit to including their perspectives in the development and assessment of strategies and programmes designed to address their specific needs and underscore the importance of supporting young people's participation in the implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda. We stress the need to protect their human rights and to eliminate all forms of discrimination, violence and coercion against them, including the elimination of all harmful practices;

7. Stress that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. We recognize that 2016 was the warmest year in recorded history and that the global average temperature that year was 1.1 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. We recognize the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge. We welcome the Paris Agreement[2] and its early entry into force, encourage all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[3] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible. We recognize the synergies between the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. We acknowledge the importance of continued support for and international cooperation on adaptation and mitigation efforts and on strengthening resilience. We stress the necessity of adequate and predictable financial resources from a variety of

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[2] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

sources, including public and private ones. We highlight the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. We recognize that effective disaster risk management contributes to sustainable development. We underline the importance of strengthening disaster risk reduction and early warning systems, in order to minimize the consequences of disasters;

8. Commit ourselves to embracing diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthening social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people, as well as to fostering liveability and a vibrant urban economy. We also commit ourselves to taking steps to ensure that our local institutions promote pluralism and peaceful coexistence within increasingly heterogeneous and multicultural societies;

9. Recognize that building synergies across all dimensions of sustainable development is essential for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We underline that policy coherence and an enabling environment for sustainable development require engagement by all stakeholders and that they are key to unlocking opportunities for poverty eradication and for the achievement of sustainable development at all levels. We commit to devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world;

10. Reaffirm that the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council has the central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level;

11. Recognize that each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. Common challenges across least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as outlined in their respective Programmes of Action, include structural rigidities, levels of indebtedness, low share of global trade, remoteness, poor infrastructure development, low productivity, jobless growth and limited resilience to the impact of internal and external shocks, including the impact of climate change, desertification, floods, drought and land degradation. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries;

12. Take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,[4] which informs the follow-up and review process and provides an evidence base and analysis on gaps and challenges for our consideration. We acknowledge that, based on existing data, while global progress has been evident in many cases, it has been uneven across countries and regions and also insufficient across many targets. We also acknowledge that further efforts are required by all to complete and update the evidence base;

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[4] E/2017/66.

13. Reiterate that, while our review in 2017 emphasizes Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14, as well as Goal 17, the integrated, indivisible and universal nature of the Goals makes it essential that we pay particular attention to leveraging synergies and co-benefits, while avoiding or minimizing trade-offs. The integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Goals and targets guides and informs the in-depth review of progress made on all Goals by the high-level political forum;

14. Acknowledge that, while extreme poverty has fallen globally, progress has been uneven, and 1.6 billion people still live in multidimensional poverty. There are poor people in every part of the world, but they are disproportionately concentrated in rural areas. There are special challenges to addressing poverty in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. We are concerned that, under the current growth trajectory, nearly 35 per cent of the population in least developed countries could remain in extreme poverty by 2030. At the same time, more than 70 per cent of the world's poor live in middle-income countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. With many overlapping deprivations, children and young persons are especially at risk of being trapped in intergenerational cycles of poverty. We urge that countries, in the context of their own national plans and programmes, include measures that will amplify the poverty-eradicating impact of actions taken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, identify populations most at risk of remaining in or falling back into poverty and place special focus on reaching them, and develop appropriate mechanisms to strengthen institutions serving those living in remote areas and those affected by conflict and post-conflict and forced displacement. We are committed to creating more economic opportunities for people living in poverty. Eradicating poverty cannot be achieved without sustainably using and protecting biodiversity and addressing climate change and environmental degradation. We stress the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, based on national priorities, paying particular attention to women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. We note the need for countries, the United Nations development system and all relevant stakeholders to ensure and promote a multidimensional approach in their work and efforts to eradicate poverty;

15. Note with concern that poverty remains a principal cause of hunger and that an estimated 793 million people are still undernourished globally, 155 million children are stunted and other forms of malnutrition are rising. Climate change and land degradation are increasing the vulnerability to extreme weather events of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers. Resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems that protect, enhance and restore natural resources, sustain rural and urban livelihoods and provide access to nutritious foods from smallholder producers must be at the heart of efforts to simultaneously eradicate poverty and hunger, ensure adequate nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture and achieve prosperity. Increased responsible investments are needed to enhance capacity for sustainable agricultural productivity. Climate adaptation and mitigation measures involving responsible investments in sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries can have positive impacts. Coherent policies and accountable institutions that respect tenure rights and prioritize women's empowerment and gender equality are imperative. We need to urgently and effectively, with continued and

focused efforts, respond to the rising number of crises and emergency levels of food insecurity now affecting 108 million people, especially for those people who are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine;

16. Emphasize that investment in health contributes to reducing inequality, to sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and to the eradication of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. We recognize that, while impressive advancements have been made on many fronts, progress must be accelerated to achieve the health-related Goals and targets. We are concerned that major challenges remain on many fronts, including universal access to quality health care, medicines, universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and promoting mental health. Maternal mortality and non-communicable diseases (responsible for nearly 70 per cent of global deaths) are declining too slowly, and stark inequalities in newborn and child mortality and in communicable and infectious diseases threaten the principle of leaving no one behind. We must step up our efforts to promote immunization and combat communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and hepatitis, where achievements are gravely challenged, inter alia, by antimicrobial resistance. We are committed to the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, which constitute a major challenge for sustainable development in all countries, including by curbing air pollution. We must strengthen our preparedness to respond to epidemic outbreaks. We reiterate the need to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse. We will also continue our efforts to significantly reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. We highlight the importance of strengthening inclusive and resilient health systems, of addressing the social, economic and environmental determinants of health and of investing in scientific research and innovation to meet the health challenges of today and tomorrow;

17. Recognize and are concerned that gender inequality persists worldwide, depriving women and girls of their human rights and opportunities. Violence and discrimination against women and girls in private and public spaces is a major impediment to the achievement of women's empowerment and their social and economic development that no country has managed to eliminate. We reaffirm our commitment to take action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls through strengthening of institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks. Women and girls often face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and, in this regard, we also recognize the special challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities. We note the slow progress in women's representation in leadership and management-level positions. Globally, women hold only 23.4 per cent of seats in single or lower houses of national parliaments and less than one third of senior- and middle-management positions. Stepped-up efforts are required to ensure women's full, equal and effective participation and leadership at all levels, in all areas and in all efforts aimed at eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity, including through financial literacy and inclusion. We reiterate the urgency of addressing structural barriers to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, such as discriminatory laws and policies, gender stereotypes, harmful practices and negative social norms and attitudes, so as to ensure rights of ownership, control over land and natural resources, and access to financial services. Action is needed to address gender pay gaps, which remain pervasive across regions and sectors, including by recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work. We underline the

importance of fully engaging men and boys as strategic partners and allies in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. We also underscore that all other Sustainable Development Goals need to be implemented in a manner that delivers results for women and girls. We urge that countries fully integrate gender equality strategies into national sustainable development frameworks so as to promote greater policy coherence, recognizing that achieving gender equality will require both targeted action and mainstreaming gender into all our efforts;

18. Emphasize that infrastructure, industry and innovation are strongly connected and share the common goal of achieving inclusive and sustainable economic development and contribute to poverty eradication. We note with concern that over 1.1 billion people still have no access to electricity, 663 million people lack access to clean water, 2.4 billion do not have adequate sanitation and more than half of the world's population still remains offline. We underline that poor access to infrastructure, notably for transportation, connectivity, electricity and energy more generally, water and sanitation, information and communications technology, financial services and marketing, remains a major impediment to development, diversification and value addition, as well as sustainable urbanization, in many parts of the world. Effective solutions are required to achieve resilient and accessible infrastructure development that is climate-sensitive and resource-efficient and that will reduce the risks and impacts of disasters, through stronger coordinated partnerships at all levels, as well as development of risk mitigation measures and expertise. We recognize that inclusive and sustainable industrialization is integral for the structural transformation of economies in order to create decent jobs for all, promote productivity growth, energy efficiency, innovation and social inclusion, enhance incomes and achieve sustainable development. We acknowledge that innovation is essential for harnessing the economic potential of each nation and the importance of supporting entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, which add new momentum for economic growth and job creation and expand opportunities for all, including women and youth. We highlight the importance of innovation-driven development and the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises so as to increase employment in all sectors;

19. Possess a strong conviction that our ocean is critical to our shared future and common humanity in all its diversity. It contributes to sustainable development and sustainable ocean-based economies, as well as to poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, maritime trade and transportation, decent work and livelihoods, and we recognize the special importance of the oceans and seas and marine resources for least developed countries and small island developing States. Some 300 million people find their livelihoods in marine fisheries, 90 per cent of those in small-scale, artisanal fisheries. We are alarmed by the adverse impacts of climate change on the ocean, including the rise in ocean temperatures, ocean acidification, loss of marine biodiversity and sea level rise, as well as by the threats caused by marine and land-based activities. We are committed to halting and reversing the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity, including by dedicating greater resources to marine scientific research and promoting decision-making based on the best available science. We welcome the outcome of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and take note of its seven partnership dialogues. We call upon all stakeholders to urgently undertake, inter alia, the actions

highlighted in the call for action adopted during that Conference[5] and by implementing the respective voluntary commitments pledged by individual Member States and other stakeholders during the Conference;

20. Recognize that, despite some positive developments, a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation is needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. That effort will require coherent policies and an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors. We are concerned about the significant impacts of the current challenging global environment on national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, including not only economic factors such as difficult macroeconomic conditions, low commodity prices, subdued trade growth and volatile capital flows, but also natural disasters, climate change, environmental degradation, humanitarian crises and conflicts. We will take concrete and immediate action to create the necessary enabling environment at all levels for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. We encourage accelerating national efforts and strengthening international cooperation that supports policies and programmes to increase public and private, domestic and international investment in sustainable development. We emphasize that the scale and level of ambition of the 2030 Agenda require strengthening and promoting effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, by enhancing engagement of Governments with global, regional and subregional bodies and programmes, the scientific community, the private sector, the donor community, non-governmental organizations, cooperatives, community groups, academic institutions and other relevant actors. We stress that strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships that are cross-sectoral and effectively integrated are instrumental for contributing to achieving the eradication of poverty in all its forms and the related Sustainable Development Goals. To this end, we encourage the United Nations system to enhance its collaboration with partners and to share knowledge and best practices in partnership approaches with a view to improving transparency, coherence, due diligence, accountability and impact;

21. Reiterate that the required revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development should facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals. We are fully committed to realizing this aim, working together with all stakeholders. International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. We note that an important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private, and we also note the increase in blended finance strategies through partnerships with the private sector, so as to scale up the amount of capital that can be mobilized to support public investment projects, in accordance with national policies and priorities. We acknowledge the potential of innovative financing in this regard. We recognize that we share common goals and common ambitions to strengthen international development cooperation and maximize its effectiveness, transparency, impact and results. We also recognize that South-South cooperation is an important element of international development cooperation as a complement to, and not a substitute for, North-South cooperation. We will continue to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World

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[5] See General Assembly resolution 71/312, annex.

Trade Organization, as well as meaningful trade liberalization. We reiterate that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development[6] is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and call for its implementation. In this regard, we take note with appreciation of the first substantive report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development. We welcome the holding of the second Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, and take into account its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations on domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building;[7]

22. Emphasize that harnessing the potential of science, technology and innovation, closing technology gaps within and between countries and scaling up capacity-building at all levels is essential to achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication. We also emphasize that the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide, including the gender digital divide, and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across diverse areas. In this regard, we welcome the progress made in operationalizing the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and also welcome the progress made in operationalizing the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries and encourage continued support. We urge strengthened dialogue between stakeholders and Governments and the promotion of an environment conducive to sharing best practices and catalysing new initiatives and partnerships. We recognize that the creation, development and diffusion of innovations and new technologies and associated know-how are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development. We acknowledge both the transformative and the disruptive potential of new technologies, particularly advances in automation, on our labour markets and on the jobs of the future and, in this regard, seek to prepare our societies and economies for these effects;

23. Commend the 43 countries[8] that conducted voluntary national reviews at the 2017 high-level political forum. We also commend the 22 countries that conducted the reviews in 2016. They have shared valuable lessons learned, as well as challenges encountered. We are encouraged that the reviews, which are voluntary and country-led, provide examples of the effective involvement of a wide variety of stakeholders, both in the preparations and in their presentations. We acknowledge that countries have established a range of mechanisms to facilitate coordination, including cross-sectoral government working groups, multi-stakeholder committees and high-level coordinators. We note that the voluntary national reviews highlight the importance of support and leadership at the highest level, localization of the Sustainable Development Goals in national development plans and strategies and the importance of the involvement of local authorities. We stress the

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[6] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

[7] See E/FFDF/2017/3.

[8] Afghanistan, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.

importance of building national capacities for follow-up and review and the usefulness of making assistance available for preparing for the voluntary national reviews. We encourage all Member States to make the best use of the lessons learned from the review process to enhance their national implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to consider presenting voluntary national reviews at the high-level political forum, and in this regard commend all those countries that have already volunteered for 2018;

24. Look forward to the work of the 15 eminent scientists who will draft the quadrennial Global Sustainable Development Report, taking into account all three dimensions of sustainable development, which will inform the 2019 high-level political forum and strengthen the science-policy interface at all levels;

25. Welcome the work of the Economic and Social Council, including that of its functional and regional commissions and segments. The Council is key to supporting efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges and, in this regard, we recognize the contributions made by its forums on youth, partnerships, development cooperation, and science, technology and innovation; its segments on integration, operational activities, and humanitarian affairs; and its special meetings. We look forward to the contributions of the Council and other relevant intergovernmental forums and bodies, as well as the major groups and other stakeholders, which provide important expert knowledge on the theme and the Goals under review. We note that some of the Sustainable Development Goals still remain uncovered;

26. Also welcome the inputs from the 2017 regional forums for sustainable development which provide useful opportunities, as appropriate, for peer learning, reviews, sharing of best practices and discussion among a variety of stakeholders. We recognize the important role that regional and subregional forums, including the United Nations regional commissions, can have in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We invite them to continue to contribute to the work of the high-level political forum, including with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, as appropriate;

27. Stress the need for improved and coordinated collection, analysis, dissemination and use of statistics and high-quality, accessible, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. We acknowledge that the voluntary national reviews reflect this as a persistent challenge and we urge countries to further strengthen collaboration at the bilateral, regional and global levels for capacity-building and sharing of best practices in this regard. In addition, we note the importance of evidence-based and data-driven decision-making and innovation, and the need to build capacity for producing, analysing and using various forms of data, both quantitative and qualitative, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. We also welcome the adoption of the global indicator framework that has been agreed by the Statistical Commission as a voluntary and country-led instrument and that includes the initial set of indicators to be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Commission,[9] and look forward to its implementation and continual improvement in an inclusive manner;

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[9] See General Assembly resolution 71/313, annex.

28. Emphasize the need to take appropriate action towards localizing and communicating the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels, from the national to the community and grassroots level. In this vein, there can be no effective implementation, or accountability to our citizens, where no awareness exists. Efforts should be made to reach out to all stakeholders, including subnational and local authorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, civil society, business, the private sector, the media, parliamentarians and the scientific and academic community;

29. Recognize the role of the United Nations in supporting countries, upon their request, in their efforts to implement and achieve the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, we note the importance of better positioning the United Nations development system so that it is fit for purpose. We take note of the efforts of the Secretary-General to respond to requests by Member States to provide recommendations to address gaps and overlaps, as well as options, with an assessment of their implications, advantages and disadvantages, for improving the accountability, transparency and overall coordination of the entities of the United Nations development system and their oversight by Member States. We await the Secretary-General's further options and proposals by the end of the year;

30. Pledge to continue inclusive and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to take bold and transformative steps to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere, reaching the furthest behind first and ensuring that no one is left behind.

48th plenary meeting
20 July 2017

Action taken by the Council

56. At its 48th meeting, on 20 July 2017, upon the proposal of the President of the Council, the Council, in its decision 2017/261, took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions through promoting sustainable development, expanding opportunities and addressing related challenges (E/2017/64);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2017/66);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Beyond gross domestic product: multidimensional poverty and the Sustainable Development Goals" (E/2017/69);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/2017/63);

(e) World Economic and Social Survey 2017: reflecting on seventy years of development policy analysis — overview (E/2017/50);

(f) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2017 (E/2017/65).

Conclusion of the high-level segment

57. At the 48th meeting, on 20 July 2017, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement (E/2017/SR.48).

58. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made concluding remarks and concluded the high-level segment of the 2017 session of the Council.

Chapter VII

High-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/290, decided that the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (agenda item 6) should be convened annually by the President of the Council for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment. The Assembly also decided, in its resolution 68/1, that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be included in the high-level segment of the Council.

2. The Council, in its resolution 2017/1, decided that the forum would be held from 10 to 14 July 2017. The Council also decided that the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be held from 17 to 19 July 2017.

3. The proceedings of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council at its 2017 session, are contained in the report of the forum (E/HLPF/2017/6).

Ministerial declaration

4. On 19 July 2017, at its 19th meeting, the high-level political forum on sustainable development adopted its draft ministerial declaration, as orally corrected and as a whole, as contained in document E/2017/L.29-E/HLPF/2017/L.2 and submitted by the President of the Council. For the text of the ministerial declaration, see chapter VI, paragraph 55.

Chapter VIII

Operational activities for development segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council resolution 2017/1, the Council held the operational activities for development segment of its 2017 session from 28 February to 2 March 2017.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

2. The Council considered agenda item 7 (Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation) at its 10th to 15th meetings, from 28 February to 2 March 2017, and at its 39th meeting, on 5 July 2017. The Council considered agenda item 7 (a) (Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council) at its 10th and 12th to 15th meetings, from 28 February to 2 March; and agenda item 7 (b) (Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Food Programme) at its 11th, 13th and 15th meetings, from 28 February to 2 March. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.10, E/2017/SR.11, E/2017/SR.12, E/2017/SR.13, E/2017/SR.14, E/2017/SR.15 and E/2017/SR.39).

3. At the 10th meeting, on 28 February, the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) opened the operational activities for development segment and made a statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General delivered a keynote address.

5. At the 12th meeting, on 1 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General under agenda item 7 (a).

6. At the 39th meeting, on 5 July, the Secretary-General presented to the Council the elements of his report entitled "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all" (A/72/124-E/2018/3).

Interactive discussion on the repositioning of the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

7. At its 39th meeting, on 5 July, the Council held an interactive discussion with the Secretary-General on the elements of his report entitled "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all" (A/72/124-E/2018/3). The discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) (E/2017/SR.39).

8. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Chad (on behalf of the African States), Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan, Brazil, Australia, Cameroon, Pakistan, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, China and Colombia, as well as by the observers for Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Bangladesh (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed

Countries), Switzerland, Belarus, Mexico, Canada, Singapore, Jordan, Thailand, Ecuador and Hungary.

9. The representative of the European Union also participated in the discussion.

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

10. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: funding analysis" (A/72/61-E/2017/4).

Panel discussion on building a stronger United Nations development system for delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

11. At its 10th meeting, on 28 February 2017, the Council held a panel discussion on building a stronger United Nations development system for delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) and moderated by the Head of the United Nations University Office in New York, James Cockayne (E/2017/SR.10).

12. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the Minister of Social Development of Chile, Marcos Barraza.

13. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Parliamentary State Secretary, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany, Thomas Silberhorn; Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sisomboun Ounavong; Director General for Cooperation and Regional Integration, Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Cameroon, Charles Assamba Ongodo; and Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Mukhisa Kituyi.

14. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Ireland, Japan, the United States, Honduras, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Norway and Brazil, as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Egypt, Mexico, Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Switzerland and Bangladesh.

Panel discussion on rethinking the funding and financing strategies of the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda

15. At its 12th meeting, on 1 March, the Council held a panel discussion on rethinking the funding and financing strategies of the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) and moderated by the Adjunct Professor, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, New York, and former Assistant Secretary-General of UNDP, Bruce Jenks (E/2017/SR.12).

16. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Director ad interim, United Nations Agencies and Regional Economic Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia, Admasu Feyisa; Deputy Director General, Department for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Daovy Vongxay; Director ad interim for Coordinated Resource

Mobilization, World Health Organization, Gaudenz Silberschmidt; and Manager and Representative to the United Nations, World Bank Group Office in New York, Björn Gillsäter.

17. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Honduras, China, Norway, Algeria, Brazil, the Republic of Korea and Australia, as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Egypt.

18. A statement was also made by the representative of Global Policy Forum, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council.

Panel discussion on improving the governance and coordination of the United Nations development system

19. At its 12th meeting, on 1 March, the Council held a panel discussion on improving the governance and coordination of the United Nations development system. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) and moderated by the former Senior Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency and former Chair of the Executive Board of the UNDP, Douglas Lindores (E/2017/SR.12).

20. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations and President of the Executive Board of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, Ib Petersen; Permanent Representative of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations and President of the Executive Board of UNICEF, Walton Alfonso Webson; Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations and President of the Executive Board of UN-Women, Lana Zaki Nusseibeh; Chair of the United Nations Development Group, Helen Clark; and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Alicia Bárcena.

21. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Japan, Honduras, Colombia, Brazil, Australia, China and the Republic of Korea, as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States) and Switzerland.

Panel discussion on the theme "Moving the quadrennial comprehensive policy review forward at field level: creating a common back office to function as a system"

22. At its 13th meeting, on 1 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Moving the quadrennial comprehensive policy review forward at field level: creating a common back office to function as a system". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) and moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/2017/SR.13).

23. Following the statements by the Vice-President (Chile) and the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Deputy Head of the Division for Global Institutions, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Patrick Egli; Vice-Chair of the High-level Committee on Management and Deputy Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Jan Beagle; Inspector and Chair of the Joint Inspection Unit, Jeremiah Kramer; and United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Belarus, Sanaka Samarasinha.

24. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Belgium and Germany, as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Cuba.

Panel discussion on the theme "From coordinated to integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda: the development, humanitarian and peacebuilding nexus"

25. At its 14th meeting, on 2 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "From coordinated to integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda: the development, humanitarian and peacebuilding nexus". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) and moderated by the former Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF and former Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad, Rima Salah (E/2017/SR.14).

26. At the same meeting, a keynote address was made by the President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, Peter Thomson (Fiji).

27. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of Mission, United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq, Ján Kubiš; Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Mali, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, Mbaranga Gasarabwe; Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations, Nawaf Salam; and Policy Director for United Nations Operational Activities, Department for United Nations and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, Berit Fladby.

28. An interactive discussion ensued and the President of the General Assembly and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Colombia, Belgium, Peru, Brazil, Australia and Ireland, as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the State of Palestine.

Panel discussion on the theme "Integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda: the role of the United Nations development system in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and countries emerging from conflict"

29. At its 14th meeting, on 2 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda: the role of the United Nations development system in the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and countries emerging from conflict". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) and moderated by the Senior Adviser on Finance and Development of the South Centre in Geneva, Manuel Montes (E/2017/SR.14).

30. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: State Minister, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bangladesh, Muhammad Abdul Mannan; Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning, United Republic of Tanzania, Amina Shaaban; Director for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paraguay, Raúl Martínez Villalba; and Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations, Ahmed Sareer.

31. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Ireland, Belgium and Australia,

as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Bangladesh and the State of Palestine.

Panel discussion on the theme "Integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda: the role of the United Nations development system in addressing the needs and diverse challenges of middle income countries"

32. At its 15th meeting, on 2 March, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda: the role of the United Nations development system in addressing the needs and diverse challenges of middle income countries". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) and moderated by the Head of the United Nations University Office in New York, James Cockayne (E/2017/SR.15).

33. Following the statements by the Vice-President (Chile) and the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy, Costa Rica, Olga Marta Sánchez Oviedo; Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations, Andrei Dapkiunas; and United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Argentina, René Mauricio Valdés.

34. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Honduras, Peru, Belgium, Australia, Colombia and Argentina, as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and El Salvador.

Action taken by the Council

35. Under agenda item 7 (a), the Council adopted decision 2017/212.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with its operational activities for development segment

36. At its 15th meeting, on 2 March, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Chile), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: funding analysis" (A/72/61-E/2017/4) (E/2017/SR.15). See Council decision 2017/212.

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme

37. For its consideration of agenda item 7 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2016 (E/2016/34/Rev.1).

Interactive dialogue with the Executive Heads of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system on functions and capacities to improve the collective support of the United Nations development system for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

38. At its 11th meeting, on 28 February 2017, the Council held an interactive dialogue with the Executive Heads of the funds, programmes and specialized

agencies of the United Nations system on functions and capacities to improve the collective support of the United Nations development system for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The dialogue was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) and moderated by the former Senior Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency and former Chair of the Executive Board of UNDP, Douglas Lindores (E/2017/SR.11).

39. Following the statements by the Vice-President (Chile) and the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, Helen Clark; Executive Director, UNICEF, Anthony Lake; Executive Director, UNFPA, Babatunde Osotimehin; Deputy Executive Director, World Food Programme, Amir Abdulla; Deputy Executive Director, UN-Women, Yannick Glemarec; and Deputy Director General, International Labour Organization, Greg Vines.

40. An interactive dialogue ensued and the representatives of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of South Africa, the United Kingdom, Norway, Brazil, Australia, Belgium, the Republic of Korea and Honduras, as well as by the observers for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the Netherlands, Switzerland and Maldives (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States).

41. A statement was also made by the moderator.

Action taken by the Council

42. Under agenda item 7 (b), the Council adopted decision 2017/212.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with its operational activities for development segment

43. At its 15th meeting, on 2 March, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Chile), the Council took note of the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2016 (E/2016/34/Rev.1) (E/2017/SR.15). See Council decision 2017/212.

Conclusion of the segment

44. At the 15th meeting, on 2 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made closing remarks (E/2017/SR.15).

45. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Chile) made a closing statement and concluded the operational activities for development segment of the 2017 session of the Council.

Chapter IX

Integration segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council resolution 2017/1, the Council held the integration segment of its 2017 session from 8 to 10 May 2017.

2. In accordance with Council decision 2017/210, the theme of the segment was "Making eradication of poverty an integral objective of all policies: what will it take?".

Integration segment

3. The Council considered agenda item 8 (Integration segment) at its 23rd to 28th meetings, from 8 to 10 May 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.23, E/2017/SR.24, E/2017/SR.25, E/2017/SR.26, E/2017/SR.27 and E/2017/SR.28).

4. At the 23rd meeting, on 8 May, the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) opened the integration segment and made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, the Acting President of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations, Masud Bin Momen, delivered the statement by the President of the General Assembly.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General addressed the Council.

7. Also at the 23rd meeting, a keynote address was made by the former President of Malawi, Joyce Banda.

8. At the same meeting, keynote addresses were also made by the founder of Akhuwat, Muhammad Amjad Saqib, and a youth representative on the High-level Steering Committee of the Global Education First Initiative of the Secretary-General, Chernor Bah.

Panel discussion on an integrated agenda towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1

9. At its 23rd meeting, on 8 May, the Council held a panel discussion on an integrated agenda towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, Courtenay Rattray (E/2017/SR.23).

10. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Head of Office, Planning and International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico, Alejandro Cruz Sánchez; Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (on behalf of the regional commissions), Shamshad Akhtar; Director, Employment Policy Department, International Labour Organization, Azita Berar-Awad; President and Chief Executive Officer, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Scott Vaughan; and Director, Chronic Poverty Advisory Network, Andrew Shepherd.

11. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Honduras and Viet Nam.

Panel discussion on policy integration across borders

12. At its 24th meeting, on 8 May, the Council held a panel discussion on policy integration across borders. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the senior reporter for climate and related issues at ProPublica, Andrew Revkin (E/2017/SR.24).

13. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Director, Diplomatic Academy, Chile, Juan Somavia; Senior Research Professional, Centre for Poverty Analysis, Karin Fernando; and specialist in cross-border management, Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan — Trifinio-Fraternidad Biosphere, Mario Marroquin.

14. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representative of Honduras, as well as by the observers for Guatemala, El Salvador and Ethiopia.

15. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also participated in the discussion.

Panel discussion on national experiences

16. At its 25th meeting, on 9 May, the Council held a panel discussion on national experiences. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the former Government Minister and Senator of Barbados, Elizabeth Thompson (E/2017/SR.25).

17. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Permanent Representative of Maldives to the United Nations and Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States, Ahmed Sareer; Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations, Gustavo Meza-Cuadra; Researcher, Social Insurance Institution of Finland, Miska Simanainen; General Supervisor, BRICS Policy Center, Paulo Esteves; and Faculty Member, Department of Economics, Egerton University, Kenya, Edward Sambili.

18. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of Brazil and Norway, as well as by the observer for Ecuador.

19. A statement was made by the Vice-President (Pakistan).

20. The representatives of the International Committee for Peace and Reconciliation and the Global Foundation for Democracy and Development, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, also made statements.

Panel discussion on policy instruments for an integrated approach to poverty eradication

21. At its 26th meeting, on 9 May, the Council held a panel discussion on policy instruments for an integrated approach to poverty eradication. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the Associate Professor of Economics, New School for Social Research, New York, Sanjay Reddy (E/2017/SR.26).

22. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations in Vienna and Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixtieth session, Bente Angell-Hansen; Director, United Nations Global Pulse, Robert Kirkpatrick; Managing Director, Amwal Financial Investments, Egypt, Hanaa El Hilaly; and Chair, Rural Support Programmes Network, Pakistan, Shoaib Sultan Khan.

23. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the observer for Mexico.

24. A statement was made by the Vice-President (Pakistan).

Panel discussion on eradicating poverty in Africa

25. At its 27th meeting, on 10 May, the Council held a panel discussion on eradicating poverty in Africa. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the Director of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, David Mehdi Hamam (E/2017/SR.27).

26. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Statistician-General, South Africa, Pali Lehohla; Chair, International Board, ActionAid International, and Member, High-level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa, Irene Ovonji-Odida; Member, High-level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows, and Member, Inspection Panel, World Bank, Zeinab Bashir el Bakri; and Executive Director, Policy Research for Development, Donald Mmari.

27. The panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Cameroon (on behalf of the African Group), South Africa, Norway, Ireland, Nigeria and Algeria, as well as by the observer for Liberia.

28. A statement was made by the representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Panel discussion on bringing the Economic and Social Council system together

29. At its 28th meeting, on 10 May, the Council held a panel discussion on bringing the Economic and Social Council system together. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the Assistant Secretary-General and Head of the New York Office, United Nations Environment Programme (E/2017/SR.28).

30. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations and Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-second session, David Donoghue; Deputy Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations and Chair of the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-fifth session, Philipp Charwath; Vice-Chair of the Commission on Population and Development at its fiftieth session, Cristina Popescu; and Professor of Professional Practice in International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, New York, and Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, José Antonio Ocampo.

31. The panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of South Africa, as well as by the observer for Switzerland.

32. A statement was made by the Vice-President (Pakistan).

Panel discussion on the theme "A multi-stakeholder approach: roles, responsibilities and results"

33. At its 28th meeting, on 10 May, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "A multi-stakeholder approach: roles, responsibilities and results". The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the Research and Partnership Coordinator, Southern Voice, Andrea Ordóñez (E/2017/SR.28).

34. Following a statement by the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Chair, Independent Advisory Board for Senate Appointments, Canada, Huguette Labelle; Director, Government Affairs International, GlaxoSmithKline, Shira Kilcoyne; and Senior Adviser, South Centre, Manuel Montes.

Conclusion of the segment

35. At the 28th meeting, on 10 May, the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs delivered a closing statement on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs (E/2017/SR.28).

36. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) made a statement and declared the integration segment closed.

Chapter X

Humanitarian affairs segment

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council resolution 2017/1, the Council held the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2017 session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 21 to 23 June 2017.

2. In accordance with Council decision 2017/213, the theme of the segment was "Restoring humanity and leaving no one behind: working together to reduce people's humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability", and three panel discussions were held on the overarching theme.

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

3. The Council considered agenda item 9 (Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance) at its 34th to 38th meetings, from 21 to 23 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.34, E/2017/SR.35, E/2017/SR.36, E/2017/SR.37 and E/2017/SR.38).

4. For its consideration of the agenda item, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/72/76-E/2017/58).

5. At the 34th meeting, on 21 June, the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) opened the humanitarian affairs segment and made a statement.

6. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made a statement and introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/72/76-E/2017/58).

High-level panel discussion on reaching people in need and promoting respect for international humanitarian law and the humanitarian principles

7. At its 35th meeting, on 22 June, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on reaching people in need and promoting respect for international humanitarian law and the humanitarian principles. The high-level panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (E/2017/SR.35).

8. Following the statements by the Vice-President (Germany) and the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Head of the Humanitarian Affairs, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons Affairs Division, African Union Commission, Olabisi Dare; President, Geneva Call, Elisabeth Decrey-Warner; Director, International Law and Policy, International Committee of the Red Cross, Helen Durham; Director General, Médecins sans frontières Switzerland, Bruno Jochum; and Director, Humanitarian Policy, Norwegian Refugee Council, James Munn.

9. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the moderator, who also received questions through social media.

10. The panellists also responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Germany, as well as by the observers for Switzerland, Ukraine and the Syrian Arab Republic.

11. The observer for the State of Palestine participated in the discussion.

12. The representatives of the World Food Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Mine Action Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations also participated.

13. Following a brief summary of the discussion by the moderator, the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) made a statement.

High-level panel discussion on the theme "Protracted crises: meeting needs and reducing needs, risk and vulnerability"

14. At its 36th meeting, on 22 June, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the theme "Protracted crises: meeting needs and reducing needs, risk and vulnerability". The high-level panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (E/2017/SR.36).

15. Following the statements by the Vice-President (Germany) and the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Adviser to the President of Colombia on Human Rights, Paula Gaviria Betancur; Professor Emeritus, University of Bern, Switzerland, Walter Kälin; United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, Kelly Clements; Deputy Executive Director, World Food Programme, Amir Mahmoud Abdulla; United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Ethiopia, Ahunna Eziakonwa-Onochie; and Deputy Regional Director for Africa, International Committee of the Red Cross, Bruce Mokaya.

16. An interactive discussion ensued, during which the panellists responded to the comments made and the questions posed by the moderator, who also received questions through social media.

17. The panellists also responded to the comments made and the questions posed by the representatives of Germany, Japan, Australia and the United Kingdom, as well as by the observer for Switzerland.

18. The representative of the European Union participated in the discussion.

19. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme also participated.

20. The representative of the Institute for Planetary Synthesis, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, also participated in the discussion.

21. Following a brief summary of the discussion by the moderator, the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) made a statement.

High-level panel discussion on addressing humanitarian challenges linked to disaster and climate change-induced mobility

22. At its 37th meeting, on 23 June, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on addressing humanitarian challenges linked to disaster and climate change-induced mobility. The high-level panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (E/2017/SR.37).

23. Following the statements by the Vice-President (Germany) and the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Secretary-General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Elhadj As Sy; Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations in Geneva, Nazhat Shameem

Khan; Deputy Director General, International Organization for Migration, Laura Thompson; Head, Corporate Climate Centre, Munich Re, Ernst Rauch; and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, Vincent Lelei.

24. Following a statement by the Vice-President (Germany), an interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to the comments made and the questions posed by the moderator, who also received questions through social media.

25. The panellists also responded to the comments made and the questions posed by the representatives of Australia, Germany and Japan, as well as by the observers for Ecuador and Switzerland.

26. The representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme also participated.

27. The representative of Oxfam International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, also participated in the discussion.

28. Following a brief summary of the discussion by the moderator, the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) made a statement.

Action taken by the Council

29. Under agenda item 9, the Council adopted resolution 2017/14.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

30. At its 38th meeting, on 23 June, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" (E/2017/L.24) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) on the basis of informal consultations.

31. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for the Holy See.

32. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.38). See Council resolution 2017/14.

Conclusion of the segment

33. At the 38th meeting, on 23 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made closing remarks.

34. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) made a concluding statement and declared the humanitarian affairs segment closed.

Chapter XI

Coordination and management meetings

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council resolution 2017/1 and decision 2017/211 and 2017/234, the coordination and management meetings of the 2017 session of the Council were held from 19 to 21 April (18th to 22nd meetings); 7 and 8 June (31st to 33rd meetings); 6 and 7 July (40th to 42nd meetings); and 25 and 26 July 2017 (49th to 51st meetings). An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.18 to E/2017/SR.22, E/2017/SR.31 to E/2017/SR.33, E/2017/SR.40 to E/2017/SR.42, E/2017/SR.49 to E/2017/SR.51).

A. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

2. The Council considered agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council) jointly with agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.33).

3. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 10.

B. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

4. The Council considered agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) and its sub-items (a) and (b) as follows:

5. The Council considered agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) jointly with agenda item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1) at its 20th meeting, on 20 April 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.20). See also chapter XI, section D.

6. The Council considered agenda item 11 jointly with agenda item 10 (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council) at its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.33).

7. The Council also considered agenda item 11 at its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.49).

8. The Council considered agenda item 11 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) at its 42nd and 49th meetings, on 7 and 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.42 and E/2017/SR.49).

9. The Council considered agenda item 11 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) jointly with agenda item 18 (a) (Sustainable development) at its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.41).

10. The Council also considered agenda item 11 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) at its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.49).

11. For its consideration of agenda item 11, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/72/75-E/2017/56) and the note by the Secretary-General on main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/72/63-E/2017/11).

12. At the 20th meeting, on 20 April 2017, the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security and Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations introduced the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee and the Coordinator of the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition briefed the Council on the work of the Committee (under item 11) (E/2017/SR.20).

13. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, a representative of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (under item 11) (E/2017/SR.33).

14. At the 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017, introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing (under agenda item 11 (b)) and the Rapporteur of the nineteenth session of the Committee for Development Policy (Trinidad and Tobago) (also under agenda item 11 (b) as well as agenda item 18 (a)) (E/2017/SR.41).

Panel discussion on climate change and nutrition

15. At its 20th meeting, on 20 April 2017, the Council held a panel discussion on Climate change and nutrition chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) and moderated by the Deputy Director of the World Health Organization Office at the United Nations, Werner H. Obermeyer (E/2017/SR.20).

16. Following the statements by the Vice-President and the moderator, presentations were made by the following panellists: Coordinator, United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition, Stineke Oenema; Chair, Committee on World Food Security and Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Amira Gornass; Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Hilal Elver; and Climate Envoy, the Netherlands, Marcel Beukeboom (via video link).

17. An interactive discussion ensued and the panellists responded to the comments and questions raised by the moderator, as well as by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

18. The Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) made closing remarks.

Action taken by the Council

19. Under agenda item 11, the Council adopted decision 2017/266.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

20. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/72/75-E/2017/56) and the note by the Secretary-General on main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/72/63-E/2017/11) (E/2017/SR.49). See Council decision 2017/266.

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

21. For its consideration of agenda item 11 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2017/3) and the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/72/114-E/2017/75).

Action taken by the Council

22. Under agenda item 11 (a), the Council adopted decisions 2017/255 and 2017/265.

Report of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

23. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council decided to transmit to the 2017 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2017/3, sect. I) (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/255.

24. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (E/2017/SR.42).

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

25. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council took note of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the forum on financing for development follow-up, including the special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/72/114-E/2017/75) (E/2017/SR.49). See Council decision 2017/265.

2. Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

26. For its consideration of agenda item 11 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/72/83-E/2017/60).

Action taken by the Council

27. Under agenda item 11 (b), the Council adopted resolution 2017/28.

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

28. At the 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017, the observer for Ecuador[1] introduced on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2017/L.25) (E/2017/SR.41).

29. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2017/L.32) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2017/L.25.

30. At the same meeting, following the statement by the facilitator (Turkey) of the draft resolution, the Council adopted draft resolution E/2017/L.32 (E/2017/SR.49). See Council resolution 2017/28.

31. Also at the same meeting, following the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States (E/2017/SR.49).

32. Also at the 49th meeting, in the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2017/L.32, draft resolution E/2017/L.25 was withdrawn by its sponsors (E/2017/SR.49).

C. Coordination, programme and other questions

33. The Council considered agenda item 12 (Coordination, programme and other questions) and its sub-items (a) to (h) as follows.

34. The Council considered agenda item 12 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) at its 33rd and 49th meetings, on 8 June and 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.33 and E/2017/SR.49).

35. The Council considered agenda item 12 (b) (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019) at its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.49).

36. The Council considered agenda item 12 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) jointly with agenda item 18 (j) (Women and development) and agenda item 19 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.32).

37. The Council considered agenda item 12 (d) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) jointly with agenda item 2 (Adoption of the agenda and other

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[1] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

organizational matters) at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.18). See also chapter XIII.

38. The Council also considered agenda item 12 (d) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) and agenda item 12 (e) (African countries emerging from conflict) at its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.49).

39. The Council considered agenda item 12 (f) (Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases) at its 31st meeting, on 7 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.31).

40. The Council considered agenda item 12 (g) (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) at its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.42).

41. The Council considered agenda item 12 (h) (Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields) at its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.49).

42. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Director of the Chief Executive Board for Coordination Secretariat introduced the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2016 (under agenda item 12 (a)) (E/2017/SR.33).

43. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Deputy Executive Director of the Intergovernmental Support and Strategic Partnerships Bureau of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women introduced the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (under agenda item 12 (c)) (E/2017/SR.32).

44. At the 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations introduced the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Officer-in-Charge and United Nations Children's Fund Country Representative in Haiti briefed the Council on the situation in Haiti (via video link) (under agenda item 12 (d)) (E/2017/SR.49).

45. At the 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations briefed the Council on the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in African countries emerging from conflict and the United Nations Resident Coordinator ad interim and United Nations Children's Fund Country Representative in South Sudan made an introductory statement (via audio link) (under agenda item 12 (e)) (E/2017/SR.49).

46. At the 31st meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Deputy Executive Director of the New York Office of the World Health Organization introduced the note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (under agenda item 12 (f)) (E/2017/SR.31).

47. At the 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Chief of Governance and Multilateral Affairs of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) introduced the report of the Executive Director of UNAIDS (under agenda item 12 (g)) (E/2017/SR.42).

1. Reports of coordination bodies

48. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (a), the Council had before it the annual overview report of the United Nations System chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2016 (E/2017/55) and the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-seventh session (A/72/16).

Dialogue with the Director of the Secretariat of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination

49. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Council held a dialogue with the Director of the Secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) (E/2017/SR.33).

50. At the same meeting, the Director responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representative of Norway, as well as by the observer for Mexico.

Action taken by the Council

51. Under agenda item 12 (a), the Council adopted decision 2017/263.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination bodies

52. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2016 (E/2017/55) and the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-seventh session (A/72/16) (E/2017/SR.49). See Council decision 2017/263.

2. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019

53. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (b), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 (A/72/6).

Action taken by the Council

54. Under agenda item 12 (b), the Council adopted decision 2017/264.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019

55. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 (A/72/6) (E/2017/SR.49). See Council decision 2017/264.

3. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

56. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2017/57).

Action taken by the Council

57. Under agenda item 12 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2017/9.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

58. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2017/L.22) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) on the basis of informal consultations.

59. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.32). See Council resolution 2017/9.

4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

60. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (d) at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council had before it the letter dated 20 March 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/49).

61. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (d) at its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2017/77).

Action taken by the Council

62. Under agenda item 12 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2017/26.

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

63. At the 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the observer for Canada[2] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti" (E/2017/L.28) and announced that Bahamas[2], Benin, Colombia, El Salvador[2] and Mexico[2] had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Rwanda and Trinidad and Tobago joined as sponsors of the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.49).

64. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of financial implications of the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.49).

65. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.49). See Council resolution 2017/26.

5. African countries emerging from conflict

66. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (e), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations System (E/2017/68).

Action taken by the Council

67. Under agenda item 12 (e), the Council adopted decision 2017/262.

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[2] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

African countries emerging from conflict

68. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "African countries emerging from conflict" (E/2017/L.36) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia).

69. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.49). See Council decision 2017/262.

6. Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

70. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (f), the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2017/54).

Action taken by the Council

71. Under agenda item 12 (f), the Council adopted resolution 2017/8.

United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

72. At the 31st meeting, on 7 June 2017, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases" (E/2017/L.21) and announced that Australia, Belarus,[3] Belgium, Brazil, Czechia, Finland,[3] Greece,[3] Hungary,[3] Japan, Luxembourg,[3] Poland,[3] Portugal,[3] Spain, Uruguay[3] and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Estonia, France, Ireland and Mexico[3] also joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.[4]

73. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.31). See Council resolution 2017/8.

74. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States.

7. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

75. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (g), the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (E/2017/62).

Action taken by the Council

76. Under agenda item 12 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2017/25.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

77. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS" (E/2017/L.27) submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.

78. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Ghana and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in their capacity as

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[3] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[4] The delegation of Germany subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to sponsor the draft resolution.

Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2017/SR.42).

79. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.42). See Council resolution 2017/25.

8. Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

80. For its consideration of agenda item 12 (h), the Council had before it the letter dated 27 June 2017 from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/78) and the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2018 and 2019 (E/2017/L.20).

Action taken by the Council

81. Under agenda item 12 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2017/27.

Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

82. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields" (E/2017/L.30) submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.

83. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.49). See Council resolution 2017/27.

D. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1

84. The Council considered agenda item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1) jointly with agenda item 18 (h) (International cooperation in tax matters) at its 16th and 17th meetings, on 7 April 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.16 and E/2017/SR.17). See also chapter III.

85. The Council considered agenda item 13 jointly with agenda item 11 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 20th meeting, on 20 April 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.20). See also chapter XI, section B.

86. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 13.

E. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

87. The Council considered agenda item 14 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) jointly with agenda item 16 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied

Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.50).

88. For its consideration of agenda item 14, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/72/69);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/72/87-E/2017/67);

(c) Report of the President of the Council on consultations with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/2017/59).

89. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Director of the Emerging and Conflict Related Issues Section of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia introduced the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/72/87-E/2017/67). The Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations and Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/72/69) (E/2017/SR.50).

Action taken by the Council

90. Under agenda item 14, the Council adopted resolution 2017/31 and decision 2017/267.

Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

91. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July, the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations and Chair of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples introduced a draft resolution entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2017/L.33) also on behalf of Angola,[5] Bolivia (Plurinational State of),[5] Cuba,[5] Ecuador,[5] El Salvador,[5] Ethiopia,[5] Indonesia,[5] Namibia,[5] Nicaragua,[5] Sierra Leone[5] and the Syrian Arab Republic.[5]

92. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and the United States (E/2017/SR.50).

93. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 21 to none, with 22 abstentions. See Council resolution 2017/31. The voting was as follows:[6]

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[5] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[6] The delegation of Colombia subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, China, Honduras, India, Lebanon, Mauritania, Pakistan, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

94. Also at the 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, statements after the vote were made by the representatives of Argentina and France (E/2017/SR.50).

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

95. At its 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/72/87-E/2017/67) (E/2017/SR.50) See Council decision 2017/267.

F. Regional cooperation

96. The Council considered agenda item 15 (Regional cooperation) at its 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.50).

97. For its consideration of agenda item 15, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2017/15, E/2017/15/Add.1 and E/2017/15/Add.2);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report on the Economic Commission for Europe region (Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States), 2016-2017 (E/2017/16);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social conditions in Africa, 2017 (E/2017/17);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017* (E/2017/18);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on the economic situation and outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 2016-2017 (E/2017/19);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region for the period 2016-2017 (E/2017/20);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the joint report of the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa on the project for a Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/2017/21).

98. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Director of the Regional Commissions New York Office introduced the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2017/15, E/2017/15/Add.1 and E/2017/15/Add.2) (E/2017/SR.50).

Action taken by the Council

99. Under agenda item 15, the Council adopted resolution 2017/32 and decisions 2017/268 and 2017/269.

Recommendations contained in an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

Admission of Turkey as a member State of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

100. At its 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Admission of Turkey to membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" recommended by the Commission (E/2017/15/Add.1, sect. I.A) (E/2017/SR.50). See Council resolution 2017/32.

101. At the same meeting, following the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Turkey.

Economic Commission for Europe Inland Transport Committee

102. At its 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council decided to send the draft resolution entitled "Economic Commission for Europe Inland Transport Committee" as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/15/Add.1, sect. I.B) back to the Commission for further consideration (E/2017/SR.50). See Council decision 2017/268.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

103. At its 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the following documents (E/2017/SR.50). See Council decision 2017/269.

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2017/15, E/2017/15/Add.1 and E/2017/15/Add.2);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report on the economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region (Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States), 2016-2017 (E/2017/16);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social conditions in Africa, 2017 (E/2017/17);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2017* (E/2017/18);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on the economic situation and outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 2016-2017 (E/2017/19);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region for the period 2016-2017 (E/2017/20);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the joint report of the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa on the project for a Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/2017/21).

G. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

104. The Council considered agenda item 16 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) jointly with agenda item 14 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) at its 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.50).

105. For its consideration of agenda item 16, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/72/90-E/2017/71).

106. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Director of the Emerging and Conflict Related Issues Section of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, introduced the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/72/90-E/2017/71) (E/2017/SR.50).

Action taken by the Council

107. Under agenda item 16, the Council adopted resolution 2017/30.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

108. At the 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the observer for Ecuador[7] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2017/L.34) on behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution 52/250 of 7 July 1998. Subsequently, Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.50).

109. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Estonia (on behalf of the European Union) and the United States (E/2017/SR.50).

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[7] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

110. Also at the same meeting, a statement on a point of order was made by the observer for Ecuador, to which the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) responded (E/2017/SR.50).

111. Also at the 50th meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 45 to 2, with 3 abstentions. See Council resolution 2017/30. The voting was as follows:[8]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Burkina Faso, Honduras, Japan.

112. At the same meeting, on 25 July 2017, statements were made by the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the observers for the State of Palestine and Israel (E/2017/SR.50).

H. Non-governmental organizations

113. The Council considered agenda item 17 (Non-governmental organizations) at its 18th and 51st meetings, on 19 April and 26 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.18 and E/2017/SR.51).

114. For its consideration of agenda item 17, the Council had before it the reports of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 regular session (E/2017/32 (Part I)) and resumed session (E/2017/32 (Part II)).

Action taken by the Council

115. Under agenda item 17, the Council adopted decisions 2017/215 to 2017/223 and 2017/270 to 2017/277.

Application of the non-governmental organization Christian Solidarity Worldwide for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

116. At the 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Greece,[9] Ireland, Japan, Nigeria, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay,[9] as well as Bulgaria,[9] Italy, Norway and Sweden, introduced a draft decision entitled "Application of the non-governmental organization Christian Solidarity Worldwide for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" (E/2017/L.16). Subsequently, Czechia, Denmark,[9]

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[8] The delegation of Japan subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

[9] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Guyana, Israel[9] and the Netherlands[9] joined in sponsoring the draft decision (E/2017/SR.18).

117. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the United Kingdom, to which the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) responded.

118. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Australia and China.

119. Also at the 18th meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 28 to 9, with 12 abstentions. See Council decision 2017/215. The voting was as follows:[10]

In favour:

Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

Burkina Faso, China, India, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Iraq, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates.

120. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Pakistan, South Africa and Viet Nam; a statement in explanation of vote after the vote was made by the representative of the Russian Federation (E/2017/SR.18).

Improving the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

121. At the 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the representative of Chile, on behalf of Albania,[11] Australia, Austria,[11] Belgium, Bulgaria,[11] Chile, Colombia, Croatia,[11] Cyprus,[11] Czechia, Estonia, Finland,[11] France, Germany, Greece,[11] Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia,[11] Lithuania,[11] Malta,[11] Mexico,[11] the Netherlands,[11] Peru, Poland,[11] the Republic of Korea, Slovakia,[11] Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay,[11] introduced a draft decision entitled "Improving the work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations" (E/2017/L.17). Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Canada,[11] Denmark,[11] Hungary,[11] Israel,[11] Liechtenstein,[11] Luxembourg,[11] New Zealand,[11] Portugal,[11] the Republic of Moldova, Romania,[11] Slovenia[11] and Switzerland[11] joined in sponsoring the draft decision (E/2017/SR.18).

122. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Australia (also on behalf of Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand and Switzerland), Brazil and Chile, as well as by the observer for Uruguay.

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[10] The delegation of Trinidad and Tobago subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain from the vote on the draft decision.

[11] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

123. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 37 to none, with 16 abstentions. See Council decision 2017/216. The voting was as follows:[12]

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Chad, China, Mauritania, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Tajikistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

124. Also at the 18th meeting, statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of China, Norway, South Africa and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Viet Nam (E/2017/SR.18).

125. At the same meeting, a statement was also made by the observer for Mexico (also on behalf of Chile and Uruguay).

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 regular session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

126. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations" recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision I), as amended by Council decision 2017/216 (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/217.

Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Kimse Yok Mu

127. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Kimse Yok Mu" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision II) (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/218.

Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfi[13]

128. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization

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[12] The delegation of Nigeria subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

[13] The English translation of which is Journalists and Writers Foundation.

Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfi",[13] as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision III) (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/219.

Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Turkiye Isadamlari ve Sanayiciler Konfederasyonu

129. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Turkiye Isadamlari ve Sanayiciler Konfederasyonu" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision IV) (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/220.

Refraining from contacting or communicating with the three organizations whose legal status has ceased to exist and whose consultative status was therefore recommended for withdrawal at the 1st meeting of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, held on 30 January 2017

130. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Refraining from contacting or communicating with the three organizations whose legal status has ceased to exist and whose consultative status was therefore recommended for withdrawal at the 1st meeting of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, held on 30 January 2017" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision V) (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/221.

Request for withdrawal of consultative status

131. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Request for withdrawal of consultative status" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision VI) (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/222.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 regular session

132. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 regular session" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision VII) (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/223.

Application of the non-governmental organization Fondation Alkarama for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

133. At the 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the representative of the United Arab Emirates introduced a draft decision entitled "Application of the non-governmental organization Fondation Alkarama for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council" (E/2017/L.35). Subsequently, Algeria joined as sponsor of the draft decision (E/2017/SR.51).

134. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria and India (E/2017/SR.51).

135. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/270.

136. Also at the 51st meeting, following the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of the United States.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 resumed session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

137. At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision I), as amended by Council decision 2017/270 (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/271.

Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Chamber of Commerce

138. At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Chamber of Commerce" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision II) (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/272.

Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

139. At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision III) (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/273.

Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

140. At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision IV) (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/274.

Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

141. At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision V) (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/275.

Dates and provisional agenda for the 2018 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

142. At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Dates and provisional agenda for the 2018 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VI) (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/276.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 resumed session

143. At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2017 resumed session" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VII) (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/277.

I. Economic and environmental questions

144. The Council considered agenda item 18 (Economic and environmental questions) and its sub-items (a) to (m) as follows:

145. The Council considered agenda item 18 (a) (Sustainable development) jointly with agenda item 11 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) at its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.41).

146. The Council also considered agenda item 18 (a) at its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.49).

147. The Council considered agenda item 18 (b) (Science and technology for development) at its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.41).

148. The Council considered agenda item 18 (c) (Statistics) at its 31st meeting, on 7 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.31).

149. The Council considered agenda item 18 (d) (Human settlements) at its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.42).

150. The Council considered agenda item 18 (e) (Environment) at its 21st meeting, on 20 April 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.21).

151. The Council considered agenda items 18 (f) (Population and development) and 18 (g) (Public administration and development) at its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.42).

152. The Council considered agenda item 18 (h) (International cooperation in tax matters) jointly with item 13 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1) at its 16th and 17th meetings, on 7 April 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.16 and E/2017/SR.17). See also chapter III and chapter XI, section D.

153. The Council also considered agenda item 18 (h) (International cooperation in tax matters) at its 3rd, 7th, 21st and 41st meetings, on 5 October and 9 December 2016 and on 20 April and 6 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.3, E/2017/SR.7, E/2017/SR.21 and E/2017/SR.41).

154. The Council considered agenda item 18 (i) (Geospatial information) at its 21st meeting, on 20 April 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.21).

155. The Council considered agenda item 18 (j) (Women and development) jointly with items 12 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and 19 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.32).

156. The Council considered agenda item 18 (k) (United Nations Forum on Forests) at its 21st and 42nd meetings, on 20 April and 7 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.21 and E/2017/SR.42).

157. The Council considered agenda item 18 (l) (Transport of dangerous goods) at its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.33).

158. The Council considered agenda item 18 (m) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions) at its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.41).

159. At the 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017, introductory statements were made by the Rapporteur of the nineteenth session of the Committee for Development Policy (Trinidad and Tobago) (under agenda item 18 (a)) and by the Chair of the twentieth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (China) as well as the representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (under agenda item 18 (b)) (E/2017/SR.41).

160. At the 31st meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Chair of the Statistical Commission (Brazil) made a statement (via audio link) on the outcome of the forty-eighth session of the Commission (under agenda item 18 (c)) (E/2017/SR.31).

161. At the 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Acting Director of the New York Liaison Office of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme made a statement (under agenda item 18 (d)) (E/2017/SR.42).

162. At the 21st meeting, on 20 April 2017, the Deputy Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, New York Office, made a presentation on the work of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (under agenda item 18 (e)) (E/2017/SR.21).

163. At the 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Chair of the Commission on Population and Development (Qatar) made a statement on the outcome of the fiftieth session of the Commission (under agenda item 18 (f)) and the Chair of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (Mexico) made a statement (via video link) on the outcome of the sixteenth session of the Committee (under agenda item 18 (g)) (E/2017/SR.42).

164. At the 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Chair of the United Nations Forum on Forests (Canada) made a statement on the outcome of the twelfth session of the Forum (under agenda item 18 (k)) (E/2017/SR.42).

165. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Chief of the Dangerous Goods and Special Cargoes Section in the Sustainable Transport Division of the Economic Commission for Europe introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (via video link) (under agenda item 18 (l)) (E/2017/SR.33).

1. Sustainable development

166. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2017/66) and the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session (E/2017/33).

Action taken by the Council

167. Under agenda item 18 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2017/29.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session

168. At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session" (E/2017/L.31) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia) on the basis of informal consultations.

169. At the same meeting, following a statement by the facilitator (Czechia) of the draft resolution, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.49). See Council resolution 2017/29.

2. Science and technology for development

170. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twentieth session (E/2017/31) and the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/72/64-E/2017/12).

Action taken by the Council

171. Under agenda item 18 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2017/21 and 2017/22 and decision 2017/250.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twentieth session

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

172. At its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society" as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) (E/2017/SR.41). See Council resolution 2017/21.

Science, technology and innovation for development

173. At its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Science, technology and innovation for development" as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II) (E/2017/SR.41). See Council resolution 2017/22.

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-first session of the Commission

174. At its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its twentieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twenty-first session" as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/31, chap. I, sect. B) (E/2017/SR.41). See Council decision 2017/250.

3. Statistics

175. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session (E/2017/24).

Action taken by the Council

176. Under agenda item 18 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2017/7 and decision 2017/228.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session

Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

177. At its 31st meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and recommended it to the General Assembly for further adoption as requested by the Commission (E/2017/24, chap. I, sect. A) (E/2017/SR.31). See Council resolution 2017/7.

178. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States.

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

179. At its 31st meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and provisional agenda and dates for its forty-ninth session" as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/24, chap. I, sect. B) (E/2017/SR.31). See Council decision 2017/228.

4. Human settlements

180. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-sixth session (A/72/8) and the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2017/61).

Action taken by the Council

181. Under agenda item 18 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2017/24 and decision 2017/256.

Human settlements

182. At the 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the observer for Ecuador[14] introduced on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (E/2017/L.26) (E/2017/SR.42).

183. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.42). See Council resolution 2017/24.

184. Also at the same meeting, after the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the observer for Kenya.

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-sixth session

185. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-sixth session (A/72/8) (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/256.

5. Environment

186. No advance documentation and or proposal was submitted under agenda item 18 (e) (Environment).

6. Population and development

187. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session (E/2017/25).

Action taken by the Council

188. Under agenda item 18 (f), the Council adopted decisions 2017/258 to 2017/260.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-first session

189. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-first session" as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/25, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/258.

Report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

190. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development" as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/25, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/259.

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[14] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Multi-year work programme of the Commission on Population and Development, including the cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

191. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Multi-year work programme of the Commission on Population and Development, including the cycle for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development" as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/25, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III) (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/260.

7. Public administration and development

192. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session (E/2017/44).

Action taken by the Council

193. Under agenda item 18 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2017/23 and decision 2017/253.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session

194. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/44, chap. I, sect. A) (E/2017/SR.42). See Council resolution 2017/23.

Provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

195. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Provisional agenda of the seventeenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/44, chap. I, sect. B) (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/253.

8. International cooperation in tax matters

196. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (h), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions (E/2016/45) and the report of the Committee of Experts on its fourteenth session (E/2017/45).

Action taken by the Council

197. Under agenda item 18 (h), the Council adopted resolutions 2017/2 and 2017/3 and decisions 2017/205, 2017/209, 2017/224, 2017/251 and 2017/252.

Draft proposals before the Council under agenda item 18 (h)

198. At its 3rd meeting, on 5 October 2016, upon the proposal of the President of the Council, the Council agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 54 of the

rules of procedure of the Council and proceeded to take action on the draft proposals contained in documents E/2017/L.5 and E/2017/L.6 (E/2017/SR.3).

199. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications of the draft proposals.

200. Before the adoption of the draft proposals, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom (on behalf of the European Union) and Japan, as well as by the observer for Thailand (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China). After the adoption of the draft proposals, a statement was made by the observer for Antigua and Barbuda.

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

201. At its 3rd meeting, on 5 October 2016, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2017/L.5), submitted by the President of the Council (Zimbabwe) on the basis of informal consultations.

202. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.3). See Council resolution 2017/2.

Arrangements for the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and the special meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters

203. At its 3rd meeting, on 5 October 2016, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Arrangements for the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters" (E/2017/L.6) submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.

204. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.3). See Council decision 2017/205.

Dates of the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters in 2017

205. At its 7th meeting, on 9 December 2016, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates of the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters and special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters in 2017" (E/2017/L.10), submitted by the President of the Council (Zimbabwe) on the basis of informal consultations.

206. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.7). See Council decision 2017/209.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions

United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion

207. At its 21st meeting, on 20 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion" as recommended by the Committee (E/2016/45, chap. II, sect. A) (E/2017/SR.21). See Council resolution 2017/3.

Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions

208. At its21st meeting, on 20 April 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions (E/2016/45) (E/2017/SR.21). See Council decision 2017/224.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fourteenth session

Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

209. At its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/45, chap. IV) (E/2017/SR.41). See Council decision 2017/251.

Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fourteenth session

210. At its 41st meeting, on 6 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its fourteenth session (E/2017/45) (E/2017/SR.41). See Council decision 2017/252.

9. Geospatial information

211. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (i), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its sixth session (E/2016/46).

Action taken by the Council

212. Under agenda item 18 (i), the Council adopted decision 2017/225.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its sixth session

Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its sixth session and provisional agenda and dates for the seventh session of the Committee

213. At the 21st meeting, on 20 April 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its sixth session and provisional agenda and dates for the seventh session of the Committee" as recommended by the Committee (E/2016/46, chap. I, sect. A) (E/2017/SR.21). See Council decision 2017/225.

10. Women and development

214. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 18 (j).

11. United Nations Forum on Forests

215. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (k), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its 2017 special session (E/2017/10) and the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its twelfth session (E/2017/42).

Action taken by the Council

216. Under agenda item 18 (k), the Council adopted resolution 2017/4 and decisions 2017/226 and 2017/254.

Recommendation contained in the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its 2017 special session

United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017-2020

217. At the 21st meeting, on 20 April 2017, a statement was made by the representative of the United States (E/2017/SR.21).

218. At the same meeting, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017-2030 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017-2020" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Forum (E/2017/10, chap. I) (E/2017/SR.21). See Council resolution 2017/4.

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its 2017 special session

219. At its 21st meeting, on 20 April 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its 2017 special session (E/2017/10) (E/2017/SR.21). See Council decision 2017/226.

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its twelfth session and provisional agenda for its thirteenth session

220. At the 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its twelfth session and provisional agenda for its thirteenth session" as recommended by the Forum (E/2017/42, chap. I, sect. A) (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/254.

12. Transport of dangerous goods

221. For its consideration of agenda item 18 (l), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2017/53).

Action taken by the Council

222. Under agenda item 18 (l), the Council adopted resolution 2017/13.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

223. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" as recommended by the Committee (E/2017/53, chap. I) (E/2017/SR.33). See Council resolution 2017/13.

13. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

224. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 18 (m).

J. Social and human rights questions

225. The Council considered agenda item 19 (Social and human rights questions) and its sub-items (a) to (h) as follows:

226. The Council considered agenda item 19 (a) (Advancement of women) jointly with agenda item 18 (j) (Women and development) and agenda item 12 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) at its 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.32).

227. The Council considered agenda item 19 (b) (Social development) at its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.33).

228. The Council considered agenda item 19 (c) (Crime prevention and criminal justice) jointly with agenda item 19 (d) (Narcotic drugs) at its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.40).

229. The Council considered agenda item 19 (e) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), at its 2nd and 40th meetings, on 30 September 2016 and 6 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2107/SR.2 and E/2017/SR.40).

230. The Council also considered agenda item 19 (f) (Human rights), agenda item 19 (g) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) and agenda item 19 (h) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action) at its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.40).

231. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Chair of the sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Ireland) made a presentation on the outcome of the sixty-first session of the Commission (under agenda item 19 (a)).

232. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Chair of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission for Social Development (Austria) presented the outcome of the session of the Commission (under agenda item 19 (b)).

233. At the 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, presentations on their respective reports were made by the Chair of the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime

Prevention and Criminal Justice (Japan) (under agenda item 19 (c)); the Chair of the sixtieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Norway) (under agenda item 19 (d)); and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board (Thailand) (also under agenda item 19 (d)).

234. At the same meeting, the Deputy Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported to the Council on behalf of the High Commissioner (under agenda item 19 (e)).

235. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Deputy to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights made a presentation on the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its 2016 sessions, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on economic, social and cultural rights and the report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its 2015 and 2016 sessions (under agenda item 19 (f)).

236. Also at the 40th meeting, the Chair of the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues made a presentation on the report of the session (under agenda item 19 (g)).

1. Advancement of women

237. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (a), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-first session (E/2017/27) and the note by the Secretariat on the results of the sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2017/8).

Action taken by the Council

238. Under agenda item 19 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2017/10 and decisions 2017/229 and 2017/230.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-first session

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

239. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/27, chap. I, sect. B) by a recorded vote of 23 to 2, with 17 abstentions (E/2017/SR.32). See Council resolution 2017/10. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Colombia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Against:

Australia, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

240. After the vote, a statement was made by the observer for the State of Palestine (E/2017/SR.32).

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-second session

241. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-second session", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/27, chap. I, sect. C) (E/2017/SR.32). See Council decision 2017/229.

Results of the sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

242. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 June 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the note by the Secretariat on the results of the sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2017/8) (E/2017/SR.32). See Council decision 2017/230.

2. Social development

243. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (b), the Council had before it the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fifth session (E/2017/26).

Action taken by the Council

244. Under agenda item 19 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2017/11 and 2017/12 and decisions 2017/231 and 2017/232.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fifth session

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

245. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) (E/2017/SR.33). See Council resolution 2017/11.

Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

246. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II) (E/2017/SR.33). See Council resolution 2017/12.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-sixth session

247. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-sixth session", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/26, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision) (E/2017/SR.33). See Council decision 2017/231.

Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

248. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Council confirmed the nomination of the six candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/26, chap. I, sect. C, decision 55/101) (E/2017/SR.33). See Council decision 2017/232.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

249. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (c), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session (E/2016/30/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-sixth session (E/2017/30);

(c) Report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2017/74).

Action taken by the Council

250. Under agenda item 19 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2017/15 to 2017/19 and decisions 2017/235 to 2017/239.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session

251. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fifth session", as recommended by the Commission (E/2016/30/Add.1, chap. I sect. A, draft decision) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/235.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-sixth session

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

252. At the 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council resolution 2017/15.

Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)

253. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission

(E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council resolution 2017/16.

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

254. At the 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the representative of the United States made a statement and orally corrected the draft resolution entitled "Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism" recommended by the Commission (E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III) (E/2017/SR.40).

255. At the same meeting, the Council approved the draft resolution as orally corrected and recommended it for adoption by the General Assembly. See Council resolution 2017/17.

Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

256. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council resolution 2017/18.

Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies

257. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Promoting and encouraging the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment as part of comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council resolution 2017/19.

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

258. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/236.

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session

259. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-seventh session", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision II) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/237.

Appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

260. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Appointment of two members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision III) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/238.

Report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

261. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2017/74) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/239.

4. Narcotic drugs

262. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-ninth session (E/2016/28/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session (E/2017/28);

(c) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 (E/INCB/2017/1);

(d) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/INCB/2017/4).

Action taken by the Council

263. Under agenda item 19 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2017/20 and decisions 2017/240 to 2017/244.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-ninth session

Report of the Commission on Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-ninth session

264. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-ninth session", as recommended by the Commission (E/2016/28/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/240.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues

265. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/28, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council resolution 2017/20.

Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019

266. At the 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of financial implications of the draft decision entitled "Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2019" (E/2017/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I) (E/2017/SR.40).

267. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2017/241.

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

268. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council considered a draft decision entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2017/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II).

269. At the same meeting, the Council was informed that the text of the draft decision was identical to that of a draft decision adopted earlier by the Council on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (see E/2017/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I and para. 258above). Therefore, no action was taken by the Council on the draft decision.

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session

270. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda for its sixty-first session", as recommended by the Commission (E/2017/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/242.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016

271. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016", as

recommended by the Commission (E/2017/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision IV) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/243.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 on the precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

272. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2016 on the precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/INCB/2016/4) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/244.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

273. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (e), the Council had before it the note verbale dated 15 September 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2017/3) and the note verbale dated 7 February 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2017/47).

Action taken by the Council

274. Under agenda item 19 (e), the Council adopted decisions 2017/204 and 2017/245.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

275. At the 2nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the observer for Lithuania[15] introduced a draft decision entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/2017/L.4).

276. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.2). See Council decision 2017/204.

277. At the 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council also had before it a draft decision entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/2017/L.13) submitted by Zimbabwe.

278. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/245.

6. Human rights

279. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (e), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its 2016 sessions (E/2017/22);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on economic, social and cultural rights (E/2017/70);

(c) Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its thirteenth to sixteenth sessions (A/72/55).

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[15] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Action taken by the Council

280. Under agenda item 19 (f), the Council adopted decision 2017/246.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the human rights item

281. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its 2016 sessions (E/2017/22), the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on economic, social and cultural rights (E/2017/70) and the report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its thirteenth to sixteenth sessions (A/72/55) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/246.

7. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

282. For its consideration of agenda item 19 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its sixteenth session (E/2017/43).

Action taken by the Council

283. Under agenda item 19 (g), the Council adopted decisions 2017/247 to 2017/249.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its sixteenth session

International expert group meeting on the theme "Sustainable development in territories of indigenous peoples"

284. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "International expert group meeting on the theme 'Sustainable development in territories of indigenous peoples'", as recommended by the Permanent Forum (E/2017/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/247.

Venue and dates of the seventeenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

285. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue and dates for the seventeenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues", as recommended by the Permanent Forum (E/2017/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/248.

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda for its seventeenth session

286. At its 40th meeting, on 6 July 2017, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda for its seventeenth session", as recommended by the Permanent Forum (E/2017/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III) (E/2017/SR.40). See Council decision 2017/249.

8. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

287. No advance documentation and no proposal were submitted under agenda item 19 (h).

K. United Nations research and training institutes

288. The Council considered agenda item 20 (United Nations research and training institutes) at its 22nd meeting, on 21 April 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2017/SR.22).

289. For its consideration of agenda item 20, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2017/48);

(b) Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2017/51);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations System Staff College (E/2017/52).

290. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 April 2017, introductory statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (via video link from Geneva); the Director of the United Nations System Staff College; and the Head of Office of the United Nations University in New York (E/2017/SR.22).

Action taken by the Council

291. Under agenda item 20, the Council adopted resolutions 2017/5 and 2017/6 and decision 2017/227.

United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

292. At its 22nd meeting, on 21 April 2017, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy" (E/2017/L.18) submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), on the basis of informal consultations.

293. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.22). See Council resolution 2017/5.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

294. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 April 2017, the representative of Algeria introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" (E/2017/L.19) and announced that Azerbaijan, Colombia, Italy, Lebanon and South Africa had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

295. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Iraq.

296. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.22). See Council resolution 2017/6.

Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with United Nations research and training institutes

297. At its 22nd meeting, on 21 April 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2017/51) (E/2017/SR.22). See Council decision 2017/227.

Chapter XII

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

1. The Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 4 (Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments) at its 6th, 18th, 19th and 51st meetings, on 8 December 2016, 19 April and 26 July 2017. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.6, E/2017/SR.18, E/2017/SR.19 and E/2017/SR.51). For its consideration of the agenda item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/9)

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 24 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (E/2016/9/Add.9)

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2016/9/Add.10)

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2016/9/Add.14)

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 19 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (E/2016/9/Add.15)

(f) Addendum to the annotated agenda for elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments (E/2017/1/Add.1)

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/9)

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by governments (E/2017/9/Add.1)

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of one member to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2017/9/Add.2)

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of 20 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2017/9/Add.3)

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 21 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/2017/9/Add.4)

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2017/9/Add.5)

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services (E/2017/9/Add.6)

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2017/9/Add.7)

(o) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2017/9/Add.8)

(p) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 24 experts to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2017/9/Add.9 and E/2017/9/Add.10)

Action taken by the Council

2. Under agenda item 4, the Council adopted decisions 2017/201 A through D.

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

3. At its 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, the Council held elections, by acclamation, as well as by secret ballot, to the International Narcotics Control Board. The Council also approved the nomination by the Secretary-General to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration and elected, by acclamation as well as by secret ballot, to the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). The Council also elected, by acclamation, to the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (E/2017/SR.6). See Council decision 2017/201 A.

4. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council held elections, by acclamation as well as by secret ballot, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Council also held elections, by acclamation, to the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children Fund, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Executive Board of UN-Women, the Governing Council of UN-Habitat and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission. The Council also held elections, by secret ballot, to the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/201 B.

5. At its 19th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council nominated 13 Member States, by secret ballot, for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination. The Council also held elections, by secret ballot, to the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS (E/2017/SR.19). See Council decision 2017/201 C.

6. At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council approved the nomination by the Secretary-General of 24 experts to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration. The Council also nominated one Member State for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination. The Council also held elections to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme, the Governing Council of UN-Habitat and the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/201 D.

7. At the same meeting, the Council, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), decided to revise the term of office of the 24 experts of the

Committee of Experts on Public Administration, on a one-time basis, to three years and seven months, beginning on 1 January 2018 and ending on 31 July 2021, and that subsequent terms of office would be for a period of four years beginning on 1 August and ending on 31 July. (E/2017/SR.51). See Council decision 2017/278.

Chapter XIII
Organizational matters

1. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, the programme of work of the Economic and Social Council was adjusted to a July-to-July cycle. In accordance with Council resolutions 2017/1 and 2017/2 and decisions 2017/205, 2017/206, 2017/209, 2017/211 and 2017/234, the meetings of the 2017 session of the Council were held at Headquarters as follows:

(a) Organizational session on 28 July 2016 (1st meeting);

(b) Substantive session:

(i) Operational activities for development segment (see chapter VII), from 28 February to 2 March 2017 (10th to 15th meetings);

(ii) I Integration segment (see chapter IX), from 8 to 10 May 2017 (23rd to 28th meetings);

(iii) Coordination and management meetings (see chapter XI), from 19 to 21 April 2017 (18th to 22nd meetings); 7 and 8 June (31st to 33rd meetings); 6 and 7 July (40th to 42nd meetings); and 25 and 26 July (49th to 51st meetings).

2. The Council held the humanitarian affairs segment (see chapter X) from 21 to 23 June 2017 (34th to 38th meetings) at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

3. The Council held the high-level segment (see chapter VI), including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council at Headquarters, from 17 to 20 July 2017 (43rd to 48th meetings).

4. The Council also held a number of plenary meetings at Headquarters to take action on organizational matters and pending agenda items as follows: on 30 September and 5 October 2016 (2nd and 3rd meetings); 23 November and 8 December 2016 (5th and 6th meetings); 26 January 2017 (9th meeting); and 5 July 2017 (39th meeting).

5. The Council also held a number of special meetings (see chapter III) at Headquarters on 7 October 2016 (4th meeting); 9 December 2016 (7th and 8th meetings); 7 April 2017 (16th and 17th meetings); and 31 May 2017 (29th and 30th meetings).

6. An account of the proceedings of the plenary meetings of the Council is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2017/SR.1 to E/2017/SR.51).

7. The Council also held at Headquarters the 2017 multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (see chapter IV) on 15 and 16 May 2017 (four meetings); the 2017 Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (see chapter V) from 22 to 25 May 2017 (eight meetings); the 2017 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council (see chapter VII) from 10 to 14 July 2017 (10 meetings); and the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum (see chapter VI) from 17 to 19 July 2017 (nine meetings).

Action taken by the Council

8. Under agenda item 1 (Election of the Bureau), the Council adopted three decisions. See Council decision 2017/200 A to 2017/200 C.

9. Under agenda item 2 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters), the Council adopted one resolution and 12 decisions. See Council resolution 2017/1 and decisions 2017/202, 2017/203, 2017/206 to 2017/208, 2017/210, 2017/211, 2017/213, 2017/214, 2017/233, 2017/234 and 2017/257.

Opening of the 2017 session

10. At the 1st meeting, on 28 July 2016, the outgoing President of the Council, Oh Joon (Republic of Korea), opened the 2017 session of the Council and invited delegations to view a video on the highlights of the work of the Council in 2016, after which he made a statement.

A. Election of the Bureau

11. At its 1st meeting, on 28 July 2016, the Council elected, by acclamation: Frederick Musiiwa Makamure Shava (Zimbabwe) as President of the Council for its 2017 session; and Marie Chatardová (Czechia), Cristián Barros Melet (Chile) and Heiko Thoms (Germany) as Vice-Presidents of the Council for its 2017 session (E/2017/SR.1). See Council decision 2017/200 A.

12. Following the election of the Bureau of the Council for its 2017 session, the newly-elected President addressed the Council.

13. Also at the 1st meeting, a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs was delivered by the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs.

14. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the Council elected, by acclamation, Nabeel Munir (Pakistan) as Vice-President of the Council for its 2017 session (E/2017/SR.2). See Council decision 2017/200 B.

15. At the same meeting, the newly-elected Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) made a statement.

16. At its 9th meeting, on 26 January 2017, the Council elected, by acclamation, Juergen Schulz (Germany) as Vice-President of the Council for its 2017 session, to complete the term of office of Heiko Thoms (Germany), in accordance with rule 22 of its rules of procedure (E/2017/SR.9). See Council decision 2017/200 C.

B. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Provisional agenda for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

17. At its 1st meeting, on 28 July 2016, the Council adopted the provisional agenda (E/2017/1) for its 2017 session (E/2017/SR.1). See Council decision 2017/202.

Working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

18. At its 1st meeting, on 28 July 2016, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2017/L.1), submitted by the President of the Council.

19. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/2017/SR.1). See Council resolution 2017/1.

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Union).

Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for its 2017 session

21. At its 2nd meeting, on 30 September 2016, the Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for its 2017 session would be as follows:

(a) The high-level segment and the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2017 convened under the auspices of the Council, the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, the Council forum on financing for development follow-up, and the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2017 to July 2018, would be the responsibility of the President of the Council;

(b) The operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President (Chile);

(c) The integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President (Pakistan);

(d) The humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, (Germany);[1]

(e) The coordination and management meetings, including the elections to fill the vacancies in the Council's subsidiary bodies, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President (Czechia) (E/2017/SR.2). See Council decision 2017/203.

Further working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

22. At its 3rd meeting, on 5 October 2016, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Further working arrangements for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2017/L.7), submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.

23. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the President, the Council agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 54 of the rules of procedure of the Council and proceeded to take action on the draft decision (E/2017/SR.3).

24. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of financial implications of the draft decision.

25. Before the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Finland (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, South Africa, the United States of America and Japan, to which the facilitator of the draft decision (Guyana) provided clarification.

26. Subsequently, following a statement by the President of the Council, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation, in the course of which he invoked rule 50 of the rules of procedure of the Council and proposed a "no action" motion on the draft decision.

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[1] Subsequently succeeded by Jürgen Schulz (Germany) (Council decision 2017/200 C).

27. Statements in favour of the motion were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Brazil. Statements against the motion were made by the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the European Union) and Chile.

28. Also at the 3rd meeting, the Council rejected the motion for no action by a recorded vote of 38 to 3, with 1 abstention (E/2017/SR.3). The results of the vote were as follows:

In favour:

Brazil, China, Russian Federation.

Against:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Chile, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Abstention:

South Africa.

29. After the vote on the motion, a statement was made by the representative of China.

30. Following a statement by the President of the Council, the representative of the Russian Federation requested for a vote on draft decision E/2017/L.7.

31. A statement before the vote was made by the representative of Chile.

32. At the 3rd meeting, on 5 October 2016, the Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 40 to none, with 2 abstentions (E/2017/SR.3). See Council decision 2017/206. The results of the vote were as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstention:

Russian Federation, South Africa.

33. After the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

C. Basic programme of work of the Council

Dates and venue of the meetings of the United Nations Forum on Forests in 2017

34. At its 5th meeting, on 23 November 2016, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates and venue for the meetings of the United Nations Forum on Forests in 2017" (E/2017/L.8) submitted by the President of the Council.

35. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.5). See Council decision 2017/207.

Themes for the 2017, 2018 and 2019 sessions of the Economic and Social Council

36. At its 5th meeting, on 23 November 2016, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Themes for the 2017, 2018 and 2019 sessions of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2017/L.9), submitted by the President of the Council.

37. At the same meeting, upon the proposal of the President, the Council agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 54 of the rules of procedure of the Council and proceeded to take action on the draft decision.

38. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.5). See Council decision 2017/208.

Theme of the integration segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

39. At its 9th meeting, on 26 January 2017, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Theme of the integration segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2017/L.11), submitted by the President of the Council.

40. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.9). See Council decision 2017/210.

Coordination and management meetings of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

41. At its 9th meeting, on 26 January 2017, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Coordination and management meetings of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2017/L.12), submitted by the President of the Council.

42. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.9). See Council decision 2017/211.

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

43. At its 17th meeting, on 7 April 2017, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2017/L.15), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Germany) on the basis of informal consultations.

44. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.17). See Council decision 2017/213.

Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

45. At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti" (E/2017/L.14) submitted by Canada,[2] also on behalf of Belize[2] and Haiti.[2]

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[2] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

46. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of financial implications of the draft decision (E/2017/SR.18).

47. Also at the same meeting, the observer for Canada made a statement and introduced the draft decision also on behalf of Belize[2] and Haiti.[2] Subsequently, Trinidad and Tobago joined as sponsor of the draft decision.

48. Also at the 18th meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.18). See Council decision 2017/214.

Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

49. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development" (E/2017/L.23), submitted by the Vice-Presidents of the Council (Chile and Germany) on the basis of informal consultations.

50. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision (E/2017/SR.33). See Council decision 2017/233.

Extension of the 6 July 2017 coordination and management meeting to include 7 July 2017

51. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 June 2017, upon the proposal of the Vice-President of the Council (Czechia), the Council decided to revise the working arrangements for its 2017 session (see resolution 2017/1).It decided to extend the 6 July coordination and management meeting by one day, and hold the meeting on 6 and 7 July 2017 (E/2017/SR.33). See Council decision 2017/234.

Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council

52. At its 42nd meeting, on 7 July 2017, the Council had before it a document entitled "Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council" (E/2017/73), which had been submitted by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and which contained the list of organizations recommended by the Committee to be heard by the Council at the high-level segment of its 2017 session.

53. At the same meeting, the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee (E/2017/SR.42). See Council decision 2017/257.

Annex I

Agenda for the 2017 session of the Economic and Social Council

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 28 July 2016 (E/2017/SR.1)

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment:
    - (a) Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;
    - (b) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
    - (c) Thematic discussion.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
    - (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
    - (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme.
8. Integration segment.
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.
11. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
    - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
    - (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020.
12. Coordination, programme and other questions:
    - (a) Reports of coordination bodies;
    - (b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019;

  (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;

  (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

  (e) African countries emerging from conflict;

  (f) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

  (g) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

  (h) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.

13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1.

14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

15. Regional cooperation.

16. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

17. Non-governmental organizations.

18. Economic and environmental questions:

  (a) Sustainable development;

  (b) Science and technology for development;

  (c) Statistics;

  (d) Human settlements;

  (e) Environment;

  (f) Population and development;

  (g) Public administration and development;

  (h) International cooperation in tax matters;

  (i) Geospatial information;

  (j) Women and development;

  (k) United Nations Forum on Forests;

  (l) Transport of dangerous goods;

  (m) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

19. Social and human rights questions:

  (a) Advancement of women;

  (b) Social development;

  (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

  (d) Narcotic drugs;

  (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(f) Human rights;

(g) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

(h) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

20. United Nations research and training institutes.

Annex II

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure[1] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations and other entities accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

African Union (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) and Assembly decision 56/475)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Andean Development Corporation (General Assembly resolution 67/101)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Asian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 57/30)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (General Assembly resolution 61/44)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (General Assembly resolution 71/157)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Central European Initiative (General Assembly resolution 66/111)

Collective Security Treaty Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/50)

Common Fund for Commodities (General Assembly resolution 60/26)

Commonwealth (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution 56/92)

Conference of Ministers of Justice of the Ibero-American Countries (General Assembly resolution 71/153)

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[1] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (General Assembly resolution 62/77)

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (General Assembly resolution 62/78)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

Developing Eight Countries Organization for Economic Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 69/129)

East African Community (General Assembly resolution 58/86)

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution 55/161)

Economic Community of West African States (General Assembly resolution 59/51)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

Energy Charter Conference (General Assembly resolution 62/75)

Eurasian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 62/76)

Eurasian Economic Community (General Assembly resolution 58/84)

European Organization for Nuclear Research (General Assembly resolution 67/102)

European Union (General Assembly resolutions 3208 (XXIX) and 65/276)

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (General Assembly resolution 64/122)

Global Green Growth Institute (General Assembly resolution 68/124)

GUAM (General Assembly resolution 58/85)

Hague Conference on Private International Law (General Assembly resolution 60/27)

Holy See (General Assembly resolution 58/314)

Ibero-American Conference (General Assembly resolution 60/28)

Indian Ocean Commission (General Assembly resolution 61/43)

Indian Ocean Rim Association (General Assembly resolution 70/123)

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 55/160)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (General Assembly resolution 66/112)

International Anti-Corruption Academy (General Assembly resolution 68/122)

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (General Assembly resolution 57/31)

International Chamber of Commerce (General Assembly resolution 71/156)

International Civil Defence Organization (General Assembly resolution 70/122)

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (General Assembly resolution 64/123)

International Criminal Court (General Assembly resolution 58/318)

International Criminal Police Organization (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Development Law Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/90)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (General Assembly resolution 63/133)

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (General Assembly resolution 64/121)

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/91)

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (General Assembly resolution 58/83)

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (General Assembly resolution 68/121)

International Olympic Committee (General Assembly resolution 64/3)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

International Renewable Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution 66/110)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

International Youth Organization for Ibero-America (General Assembly resolution 71/154)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (General Assembly resolution 57/32)

Islamic Development Bank Group (General Assembly resolution 61/259)

Italian-Latin American Institute (General Assembly resolution 62/74)

Latin American Economic System (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Integration Association (General Assembly resolution 60/25)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

OPEC Fund for International Development (General Assembly resolution 61/42)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 59/52)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Pacific Community (General Assembly resolution 69/130)

Pacific Islands Development Forum (General Assembly resolution 71/155)

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

Pan African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa (General Assembly resolution 68/123)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution 64/124)

Partners in Population and Development (General Assembly resolution 57/29)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (General Assembly resolution 62/73)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/48)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 59/53)

South Centre (General Assembly resolution 63/131)

Southern African Development Community (General Assembly resolution 59/49)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

State of Palestine (General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX), 43/177, 52/250 and 67/19)

Union for the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution 70/124)

Union of South American Nations (General Assembly resolution 66/109)

University for Peace (General Assembly resolution 63/132)

West African Economic and Monetary Union (General Assembly resolution 66/113)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Global Water Partnership (Council decision 2005/233)

Helsinki Commission (Council decision 2003/312)

Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition (Council decision 2003/212)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Council decision 2006/204)

Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (Council decision 2006/244)

International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (Council decision 2001/318)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (Council decision 1980/114)

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (Council decision 2016/204)

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2003/221)

Latin American Energy Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Deserts Foundation (Council decision 2004/231)

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex III

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2018
Algeria	Algeria	2018
Andorra	Andorra	2019
Argentina	Azerbaijan	2019
Australia	Belarus	2020
Azerbaijan	Belgium	2018
Belgium	Benin	2019
Benin	Cameroon	2019
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Canada[a]	2018
Brazil	Chad	2019
Burkina Faso	Chile	2018
Cameroon	China	2019
Chad	Colombia	2019
Chile	Czechia	2018
China	Denmark[b]	2019
Colombia	Ecuador	2020
Czechia	El Salvador	2020
Estonia	France	2020
France	Germany	2020
Germany	Ghana	2020
Ghana	Guyana	2018
Greece	India	2020
Guyana	Iraq	2018
Honduras	Ireland	2020
India	Italy	2018
Iraq	Japan	2020

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Ireland	Lebanon	2018
Italy	Malawi	2020
Japan	Mexico	2020
Lebanon	Morocco	2020
Mauritania	Nigeria	2018
Nigeria	Norway	2019
Norway	Peru	2018
Pakistan	Philippines	2020
Peru	Republic of Korea	2019
Portugal	Republic of Moldova	2018
Republic of Korea	Romania[c]	2019
Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	2019
Russian Federation	Rwanda	2018
Rwanda	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2019
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Somalia	2018
Somalia	South Africa	2018
South Africa	Spain	2020
Swaziland	Sudan	2020
Sweden	Swaziland	2019
Tajikistan	Tajikistan	2019
Trinidad and Tobago	Togo	2020
Uganda	Turkey	2020
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	2019
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2019
United States of America	United States of America	2018
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Uruguay	2020
Viet Nam	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2019
Zimbabwe	Viet Nam	2018

[a] Elected by the General Assembly to replace Australia, which will relinquish its seat effective 1 January 2018.

[b] Elected by the General Assembly to replace Sweden, which will relinquish its seat effective 1 January 2018.

[c] Elected by the General Assembly to replace Bosnia and Herzegovina, which will relinquish its seat effective 1 January 2018.

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission[d]

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Belarus	2020
Belarus	Canada	2021
Brazil	China	2020
Cameroon	Cuba	2019
China	Colombia	2020
Cuba	Denmark	2021
Colombia	Egypt	2021
Germany	Germany	2020
Italy	Japan	2020
Japan	Kenya	2019
Kenya	Latvia	2019
Latvia	Mexico	2020
Libya	Netherlands	2021
Mexico	Peru	2021
New Zealand	Qatar	2019
Qatar	Republic of Korea	2019
Republic of Korea	Romania	2019
Romania	Russian Federation	2021
Russian Federation	South Africa	2021
Sweden	Switzerland	2020
Switzerland	Togo	2019
Togo	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2020
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	2019
United States of America		

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[d] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council elected the following seven Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2021: Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Netherlands, Peru, Russian Federation and South Africa. The Council decided to postpone the election of one member from the African States for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2021 (see decision 2017/201 B).

Commission on Population and Development[e]

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fiftieth session (2015 to 2017)	*Membership of the fifty-first session (2017 to 2018)*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Argentina	Argentina	2018
Bangladesh	Belarus	2019
Belarus	Belgium	2021
Belgium	Benin	2018
Benin	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2019
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Brazil	2021
Brazil	Burundi	2019
Burundi	Cameroon	2021
Chad	Canada[f]	2020
Chile	Chile	2020
China	China	2018
Denmark	Cuba	2021
Dominican Republic	Denmark[g]	2021
Finland	Dominican Republic	2018
Germany	Finland	2020
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	France[h]	2021
Iraq	Germany	2018
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Jamaica	Israel	2019
Liberia	Jamaica	2019
Madagascar	Japan	2021
Malaysia	Liberia	2018
Mexico	Madagascar	2021
Mongolia	Malaysia	2018
Morocco	Mali	2021
Netherlands	Mexico	2021
Nigeria	Mongolia	2018
Oman	Morocco	2020

Membership of the fiftieth session (2016 to 2017)	*Membership of the fifty-first session (2017 to 2018)*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Pakistan	Pakistan	2018
Peru	Peru	2018
Philippines	Philippines	2019
Qatar	Qatar	2020
Republic of Moldova	Republic of Moldova	2020
Romania	Romania[h]	2021
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2018
Serbia	Serbia	2018
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	2019
South Africa	South Africa	2018
Sudan	Sudan	2020
Switzerland	Turkmenistan	2020
Turkmenistan	Uganda	2020
Uganda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2018
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	2018
United States of America	Zambia	2018
Uruguay		
Zambia		

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[e] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council elected the following 11 Member States, for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session, in 2022: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Haiti, Mauritania, Russian Federation, United States of America and Vanuatu.

The Council decided to postpone the election of two members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting fifty-second session of the Commission, in 2018, and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session in 2022.

The Council decided to further postpone the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States, and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2021 (see decision 2017/201 B).

[f] Elected at the 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-third session of the Commission, in 2020, for an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2017/201 B).

[g] Elected at the 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2021, for an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2017/201 B).

[h] Elected at the 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-first session of the Commission, in 2017, and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session in 2021, for an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2017/201 A).

Commission for Social Development[i]

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-fifth session (2016 to 2017)	*Membership of the fifty-sixth session (2017 to 2018)*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Algeria	Algeria	2019
Argentina	Austria	2019
Austria	Bangladesh	2020
Bangladesh	Belarus	2020
Benin	Benin	2019
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2019
Brazil	Brazil	2021
Burundi	Bulgaria	2021
Chile	Burundi	2019
China	China	2021
Colombia	Colombia	2019
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congo	2020
El Salvador	Côte d'Ivoire	2021
Finland	El Salvador	2020
France	France	2021
Ghana	Ghana	2020
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Haiti	2021
Iraq	Iceland	2020
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Japan	Iraq	2019
Kuwait	Israel	2019
Madagascar	Japan	2020
Malawi	Madagascar	2021
Mexico	Malawi	2021
Namibia	Mexico	2019
Pakistan	Namibia	2019
Paraguay	Panama	2021
Peru	Paraguay	2020

Membership of the fifty-fifth session (2016 to 2017)	*Membership of the fifty-sixth session (2017 to 2018)*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Poland	Peru	2020
Portugal	Portugal	2019
Qatar	Qatar	2019
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2020
Republic of Moldova	Republic of Moldova	2019
Romania	Romania	2021
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2020
Rwanda	Rwanda	2020
Switzerland	Senegal	2020
Turkmenistan	Sudan	2021
Uganda	Switzerland	2021
United States of America	Turkmenistan	2021
	United States of America	2020

The Council elected Bulgaria, France and Romania to fill outstanding vacancies beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021.

The Council elected Congo, Iceland and Senegal, to fill outstanding vacancies for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission, in 2020.

The Council was informed that the Republic of Moldova would resign from its seat on the Commission for the term expiring at the end of the fifty-eighth session, in 2020. The Council then elected Belarus to complete the term vacated by the Republic of Moldova, beginning on the date of election. The Council also elected the Republic of Moldova to fill an outstanding vacancy beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, in 2019.

The Council decided to further postpone the election to fill five outstanding vacancies as follows: two from Asia-Pacific States for a term expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021; and three from Western European and other States, two for a term expiring at the close of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2021, and one for a term expiring at the close of the fifty-eighth session, in 2020, all for terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2017/201 B).

Commission on the Status of Women[l]

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership of the sixty-first session (2016 to 2017)	*Membership of the sixty-second session (2017 to 2018)*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Albania	Albania	2019
Bangladesh	Bahrain	2021
Belarus	Bangladesh	2018
Belgium	Belgium	2019
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2019
Brazil	Brazil	2020
Burkina Faso	Canada	2021
Colombia	Chile	2021
Congo	China	2021
Ecuador	Colombia	2019
Egypt	Congo	2018
El Salvador	Egypt	2018
Equatorial Guinea	El Salvador	2018
Eritrea	Equatorial Guinea	2019
Ghana	Eritrea	2020
Germany	Estonia	2021
Guatemala	Ghana	2018
Guyana	Guatemala	2020
India	Guyana	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2018
Israel	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Japan	Ireland	2021
Kazakhstan	Israel	2021
Kenya	Kazakhstan	2018
Kuwait	Kenya	2018
Lesotho	Kuwait	2020
Liberia	Liberia	2019
Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	2019

Membership of the sixty-first session (2016 to 2017)	*Membership of the sixty-second session (2017 to 2018)*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Malawi	Malawi	2019
Mongolia	Mongolia	2019
Nigeria	Namibia	2021
Norway	Niger	2021
Pakistan	Nigeria	2020
Paraguay	Norway	2020
Qatar	Peru	2021
Republic of Korea	Qatar	2020
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2018
Spain	Russian Federation	2020
Switzerland	Spain	2019
Tajikistan	Tajikistan	2018
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	2020
Uganda	Tunisia	2021
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2020
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2018
Uruguay	Uruguay	2018

At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council elected the following 13 Member States, for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting, in 2018, of the sixty-third session of the Commission, and expiring at the close of the sixty-sixth session, in 2022: Algeria, Comoros, Congo, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and Turkmenistan (see decision 2017/201 B).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs[i]

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Afghanistan	2021
Argentina	Algeria	2021
Australia	Argentina	2019
Austria	Australia	2021
Belarus	Austria	2019
Belgium	Belarus	2019
Benin	Belgium	2021
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Brazil	2021
Brazil	Burkina Faso	2021
Cameroon	Cameroon	2019
Canada	Canada	2021
China	Chile	2021
Colombia	China	2019
Croatia	Colombia	2021
Cuba	Côte d'Ivoire	2021
Czechia	Croatia	2021
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba	2021
Ecuador	Czechia	2021
El Salvador	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2019
France	Ecuador	2019
Germany	El Salvador	2019
Guatemala	France	2021
Hungary	Germany	2019
India	Guatemala	2019
Indonesia	Hungary	2019
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2021
Israel	Iraq	2021
Italy	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Japan	Israel	2019

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Kazakhstan	Italy	2019
Kenya	Japan	2019
Mauritania	Kenya	2019
Mexico	Kyrgyzstan	2021
Netherlands	Mauritania	2019
Nigeria	Mexico	2019
Norway	Netherlands	2019
Pakistan	Norway	2019
Peru	Pakistan	2019
Qatar	Peru	2019
Republic of Korea	Qatar	2019
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2019
Slovakia	Russian Federation	2021
South Africa	Slovakia	2019
Spain	South Africa	2019
Sudan	Spain	2019
Tajikistan	Sudan	2019
Thailand	Switzerland	2021
Togo	Thailand	2019
Turkey	Togo	2021
Uganda	Turkey	2019
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Uganda	2019
Uruguay	Uruguay	2019
United States of America	United States of America	2019

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[a] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council elected the following 20 Member States, for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2021: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, France, India, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Switzerland and Togo (see decision 2017/201 B).

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[l]

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2016	*Membership in 2017*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Austria	Afghanistan	2020
Belarus	Austria	2018
Benin	Belarus	2018
Brazil	Benin	2018
Cameroon	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2020
Canada	Brazil	2018
Chile	Bulgaria	2020
China	Cameroon	2018
Colombia	Chile	2018
Côte d'Ivoire	China	2020
Cuba	Colombia	2020
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	2018
Ecuador	Cuba	2018
El Salvador	Egypt	2020
Eritrea	France	2018
France	Germany	2020
Germany	Guatemala	2018
Guatemala	India	2018
India	Indonesia	2020
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Italy	Italy	2020
Japan	Japan	2020
Kenya	Kenya	2020
Liberia	Mauritania	2020
Mauritius	Mexico	2018
Mexico	Pakistan	2018
Morocco	Republic of Korea	2018
Pakistan	Russian Federation	2020
Qatar	Saudi Arabia	2018

Membership in 2016	*Membership in 2017*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Republic of Korea	Serbia	2018
Russian Federation	South Africa	2018
Saudi Arabia	Sweden	2018
Serbia	Togo	2020
Sierra Leone	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2020
Slovakia	United States of America	2018
South Africa	Uruguay	2020
Sweden		
Thailand		
United States of America		
Zimbabwe		

[l] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council elected the following Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Russian Federation, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay.
The Council decided to postpone the election of four members from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020 (see decision 2017/201 B).

Commission on Science and Technology for Development[m]

(43 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Angola	2018
Austria	Austria	2020
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2018
Brazil	Brazil	2020
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2018
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	2020
Canada	Canada	2018
Cameroon	Cameroon	2020
China	Chile[n]	2020
Côte d'Ivoire	China	2018
Cuba	Côte d'Ivoire	2018
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba	2018
Dominican Republic	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2020
El Salvador	Dominican Republic	2018
Germany	El Salvador	2020
Hungary	Germany	2020
India	Hungary	2020
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2018
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Kazakhstan	Japan	2020
Kenya	Kazakhstan	2020
Latvia	Kenya	2018
Mauritania	Latvia	2018
Mauritius	Mauritania	2018
Nigeria	Mauritius	2018
Pakistan	Mexico[m]	2020
Peru	Nigeria	2020
Poland	Pakistan	2018
Portugal	Peru	2018

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Russian Federation	Poland	2018
Saudi Arabia	Portugal	2020
Sweden	Russian Federation	2020
Switzerland	Saudi Arabia	2020
Thailand	South Africa[m]	2020
Turkey	Sweden	2018
Turkmenistan	Switzerland	2020
Uganda	Thailand	2018
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Turkey	2018
United States of America	Turkmenistan	2020
	Uganda	2018
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2018
	United States of America	2018

[m] Elected at the Council's 18th meeting, held on 19 April 2017, to fill outstanding vacancies in the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020. The Council decided to further postpone the election of one member from the Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020 (see decision 2017/201 B).

[n] Elected to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020 (see decision 2017/201 A).

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa[a]

(54 members)

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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[a] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe[f]

(56 members)

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan

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[f] The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean[q]

(46 members)

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
France
Germany
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Spain
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey[q]
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Associate members (13)

Anguilla

Aruba

Bermuda

British Virgin Islands

Cayman Islands

Curaçao

Guadalupe

Martinique

Montserrat

Puerto Rico

Saint Maarten

Turks and Caicos Islands

United States Virgin Islands

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[a] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

At the 50th meeting, on 25 July 2017, the Council decided on the admission of Turkey as a member State of the Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (see resolution 2017/32).

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific[f]

(53 members)

Afghanistan
Armenia
Australia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
France
Georgia
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Associate members (9)

American Samoa

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Cook Islands

French Polynesia

Guam

Hong Kong, China

Macao, China

New Caledonia

Niue

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[f] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

(18 members)

Bahrain

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Libya

Mauritania

Morocco

Oman

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

State of Palestine

Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Yemen

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination[c]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	Argentina	2018
Armenia	Bangladesh	2019
Bangladesh	Belarus	2020
Belarus	Brazil	2020
Brazil	Bulgaria	2020
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	2020
Cameroon	Cameroon[f]	2020
China	Chile	2020
Cuba	China	2019
Egypt	Cuba	2020
Equatorial Guinea	Egypt	2019
Eritrea	Eritrea	2019
France	France	2018
Haiti	Haiti	2019
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2020
Iraq	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2020
Italy	Japan	2020
Namibia	Pakistan	2020
Pakistan	Peru	2018
Peru	Republic of Korea	2019
Portugal	Republic of Moldova	2020
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2018
Russian Federation	Senegal	2019
Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2020
Senegal	United Republic of Tanzania	2018
Ukraine	United States of America	2020

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Zimbabwe	2018
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States of America		
Uruguay		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		
Zimbabwe		

At its 19th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council nominated the following 13 Member States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Cuba, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (see decision 2017/201 C).

Nominated at the 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, for election by the General Assembly, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Committee.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members of African States, one member of Latin American and Caribbean States and three members of Western European and other States, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020; and two members of Western European and other States, both terms beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and one term expiring on 31 December 2017, and the second term expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2017/201 D).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2018

Azerbaijan

Burundi

China

Cuba

Greece

Guinea

India

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Israel

Mauritania

Nicaragua

Pakistan

Russian Federation

South Africa

Sudan

Turkey

United States of America

Uruguay

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(30 members)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czechia
Finland
France
Germany
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

(36 members)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czechia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Senegal
Serbia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Zambia

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting[a]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2017 and 2018	*Term expires on 31 December*
Belarus[b]	2018
Benin	2018
Brazil	2018
Cameroon	2018
China	2017
Côte d'Ivoire[c]	2020
Germany[c]	2020
Kazakhstan	2018
Kenya	2018
Kyrgyzstan	2017
Malawi	2017
Philippines	2018
Russian Federation[c]	2020
Uganda	2018
Ukraine	2018

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[a] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council decided to postpone the election of four members from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020. The Council was reminded of the 21 outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts: four from African States, one from Asia-Pacific States, three from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight from Western European and other States for a term expiring on 31 December 2017; and two from Asia-Pacific States, two from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term expiring on 31 December 2018, all for terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2017/201 B).

[b] Elected at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, to fill an outstanding vacancy for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2017/201 B).

[c] Elected at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020 (see decision 2017/201 B).

Committee for Development Policy

(24 members; three-year term)

Membership through 31 December 2018

José Antonio Alonso (Spain)

Giovanni Andrea Cornia (Italy)

Le Dang Doanh (Viet Nam)

Diane Elson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Marc Fleurbaey (France)

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan)

Ann Harrison (United States of America)

Rashid Hassan (Sudan)

Stephan Klasen (Germany)

Keun Lee (Republic of Korea)

Lu Aiguo (China)

Vitalii A. Meliantsev (Russian Federation)

Leticia Merino (Mexico)

Adil Najam (Pakistan)

Leonce Ndikumana (Burundi)

Keith Nurse (Trinidad and Tobago)

José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria (Colombia)

Tea Petrin (Slovenia)

Pilar Romaguera (Chile)

Onalenna Selolwane (Botswana)

Lindiwe Majele Sibanda (Zimbabwe)

Zenebewerke Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Dzodzi Tsikata (Ghana)

Juree Vichit-Vadakan (Thailand)

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership through 31 December 2017

Giuseppe Maria Armenia (Italy)

Türksel Kaya Bensghir (Turkey)

Rowena G. Bethel (Bahamas)

José Castelazo (Mexico)

Meredith Edwards (Australia)

Walter Fust (Switzerland)

Alexandre Navarro Garcia (Brazil)

Angelita Gregorio-Medel (Philippines)

Igor Khalevinskiy (Russian Federation)

Mushtaq Khan (Bangladesh)

Francisco Longo Martinez (Spain)

Ma Hezu (China)[1]

Palouki Massina (Togo)

Paul Oquist (Nicaragua)

Dalmas Anyango Otieno (Kenya)

Marta Oyhanarte (Argentina)

Eko Prasojo (Indonesia)

Odette R. Ramsingh (South Africa)

Allan Rosenbaum (United States of America)

Margaret Saner (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Dona Scola (Republic of Moldova)

Pontso Susan Matumelo Sekatle (Lesotho)

Najat Zarrouk (Morocco)

Jan Ziekow (Germany)

Membership from 1 January 2018 through 31 July 2021[b]

Linda Bilmes (United States of America)

Geert Bouckaert (Belgium)

Upma Chawdhry (India)

Emmanuelle d'Achon (France)

Cristina Duarte (Cape Verde)

Geraldine Joslyn Fraser-Moleketi (South Africa)

Ali Hamsa (Malaysia)

Paul Jackson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Bridget Katsriku (Ghana)

Margaret Kobia (Kenya)

Ma Hezu (China)

Louis Meuleman (Netherlands)

Joan Mendez (Trinidad and Tobago)

Linus Toussaint Mendjana (Cameroon)

Gregorio Montero (Dominican Republic)

Lamia Moubayed Bissat (Lebanon)

Juraj Nemec (Slovakia)

Katarina Ott (Croatia)

Regina Silvia Viotto Monteiro Pacheco (Brazil)

Moni Pizani (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)

Ora-orn Poocharoen (Thailand)

Gowher Rizvi (Bangladesh)

Abdelhak Saihi (Algeria)

Andrei Soroko (Russian Federation)

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[a] At its 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, the Council appointed Ma Hezu (China), for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2017, to replace Dai Xaiochu (China) who had resigned from his seat (see decision 2017/201 A).

[b] At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council revised the term of office of the 24 experts of the Committee of Experts, on a one-time basis, to three years and seven months, beginning on 1 January 2018 and ending on 31 July 2021, on the understanding that the following term of the Committee would begin on 1 August 2021 and end on 31 July 2025 (see decision 2017/278). The Council then approved the nomination by the Secretary-General of the 24 experts listed in document E/2017/9/Add.9 and Add.10 to serve on the Committee for a three-year and seven-month term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 July 2021. (see decision 2017/201 D).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2016	*Term expires on 31 December*
Aslan Abashidze (Russian Federation)	2018
Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt)	2016
Clément Atangana (Cameroon)	2018
Maria-Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal)	2018
Chen Shiqiu (China)	2016
Chandrashekhar Dasgupta (India)	2018
Olivier De Schutter (Belgium)	2018
Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland)	2016
Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria)	2018
Mikel Mancisidor (Spain)	2016
Sergei Martynov (Belarus)	2016
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2016
Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg (Suriname)	2016
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil)	2018
Waleed Sa‘di (Jordan)	2016
Nicolaas Jan Schrijver (Netherlands)	2016
Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea)	2018
Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes (Colombia)	2018

Membership in 2017 and 2018	*Term expires on 31 December*
Aslan Abashidze (Russian Federation)	2018
Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt)	2020
Clément Atangana (Cameroon)	2018
Maria-Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal)	2018
Laura-Maria Craciunean (Romania)	2020
Chen Shiqiu (China)	2020
Chandrashekhar Dasgupta (India)	2018
Olivier De Schutter (Belgium)	2018
Mikel Mancisidor de la Fuente (Spain)	2020
Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland)	2020
Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria)	2018
Sandra Liebenberg (South Africa)	2020
Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg (Suriname)	2020
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil)	2018
Waleed Sa’di (Jordan)	2020
Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea)	2018
Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes (Colombia)	2018
Michael Windfuhr (Germany)	2020

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

(16 members; three-year term)

Membership through 31 December 2016

Seven experts elected by the Council

Megan Davis (Australia)
Oliver Loode (Estonia)
Aisa Mukabenova (Russian Federation)
Joseph Goko Mutangah (Kenya)
Gervais Nzoa (Cameroon)
Mohammad Hassani Nejad Pirkouhi (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Álvaro Esteban Pop Ac (Guatemala)

Eight experts appointed by the President of the Council

Mariam Wallet Med Aboubakrine (Burkina Faso)
Kara-Kys Arakchaa (Russian Federation)
Joan Carling (Philippines)
Dalee Sambo Dorough (United States of America)
Edward John (Canada)
Maria Eugenia Choque Quispe (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
Raja Devasish Roy (Bangladesh)
Valmaine Toki (New Zealand)

Membership from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019

Seven experts elected by the Council[f]

Jens Dahl (Denmark)
Jesús Guadalupe Fuentes Blanco (Mexico)
Brian Keane (United States of America)
Seyed Mohsen Emadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Aisa Mukabenova (Russian Federation)
Tarcila Rivera Zea (Peru)
Gervais Nzoa (Cameroon)

Membership from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2019
Eight experts appointed by the President of the Council
Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine (Mali)
Phoolman Chaudhary (Nepal)
Terri Henry (United States of America)
Elifuhara Laltaika (United Republic of Tanzania)
Les Malezer (Australia)
Ann Nuorgam (Finland)
Lourdes Tibán Guala (Ecuador)
Dimitri Zaitcev (Russian Federation)

[a] At its 17th and 18th meetings, on 5 and 6 April 2016, the Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2019 (see decision 2016/201 D).

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

(25 members; four-year term)

Membership through 30 June 2017

Nasser Mohammed al-Khalifa (Qatar)

Mohammed Amine Baina (Morocco)

Bernadette May Evelyn Butler (Bahamas)

Andrew Dawson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Johan Cornelius de la Rey (South Africa)

El Hadji Ibrahima Diop (Senegal)

Noor Azian Abdul Hamid (Malaysia)

Kim S. Jacinto-Henares (Philippines)

Liselott Kana (Chile)

Toshiyuki Kemmochi (Japan)

Cezary Krysiak (Poland)

Armando Lara Yaffar (Mexico)

Wolfgang Karl Albert Lasars (Germany)

Henry John Louie (United States of America)

Enrico Martino (Italy)

Eric Nii Yarboi Mensah (Ghana)

Ignatius Kawaza Mvula (Zambia)

Carmel Peters (New Zealand)

Jorge Antonio Deher Rachid (Brazil)

Pragya S. Saksena (India)

Christoph Schelling (Switzerland)

Stig B. Sollund (Norway)

Wang Xiaoyue (China)

Ingela Willfors (Sweden)

Ulvi Yusifov (Azerbaijan)

At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council was informed that the appointment by the Secretary-General of the 25 experts to the Committee of Experts in International Cooperation in Tax Matters for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 30 June 2021, had been postponed to a later date.

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund[88]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Angola	2019
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2019
Bangladesh	Austria[89]	2018
Belarus	Belarus	2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2018
Botswana	Botswana	2018
Burkina Faso	Brazil	2020
Cameroon	Cameroon	2018
Canada	Canada	2018
China	China	2019
Colombia	Colombia	2020
Cuba	Czechia	2019
Czechia	El Salvador	2018
Denmark	Ethiopia	2018
El Salvador	France	2018
Eritrea	Germany	2019
Ethiopia	Ghana	2020
France	Greece	2020
Germany	Guatemala	2019
Guatemala	Iceland	2020
India	India	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Ireland	Italy	2020
Japan	Libya	2018
Libya	Nepal	2018
Luxembourg	Netherlands[90]	2019
Nepal	Norway	2019
Norway	Republic of Korea	2020

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2019
Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia	2019
Saudi Arabia	Sierra Leone	2018
Sierra Leone	Sudan	2020
Spain	Turkey[nn]	2018
Sweden	Turkmenistan	2020
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2019
United States of America	United States of America	2020

[mm] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council elected the following 11 Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Turkmenistan and United States of America (see decision 2017/201 B).

[nn] Elected at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for terms beginning on 1 January 2018, to fill vacancies arising from the resignations of Denmark, Sweden and Spain (see decision 2017/201 B).

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[dd]

(101 members)

Afghanistan

Algeria

Argentina

Armenia

Australia

Austria

Azerbaijan

Bangladesh

Belarus

Belgium

Benin

Brazil

Bulgaria

Cameroon

Canada

Chad

Chile

China

Colombia

Congo

Costa Rica

Côte d'Ivoire

Croatia

Cyprus

Czechia

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Denmark

Djibouti

Ecuador

Lebanon

Lesotho

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Madagascar

Mexico

Montenegro

Morocco

Mozambique

Namibia

Netherlands

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Nigeria

Norway

Pakistan

Paraguay

Peru

Philippines

Poland

Portugal

Republic of Korea

Republic of Moldova

Romania

Russian Federation

Rwanda

Senegal

Serbia

Slovakia

Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Holy See
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Latvia
Slovenia
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia

[dd] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 71/171 of 19 December 2016, the Council elected Fiji, Lithuania and Paraguay to fill the three new seats on the Executive Committee (see decision 2017/201 B).

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services[a]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Albania	Albania	2019
Australia	Antigua and Barbuda	2020
Antigua and Barbuda	Belarus	2018
Belarus	Benin	2018
Benin	Brazil	2020
Cameroon	Burkina Faso	2020
Chad	Cambodia	2020
China	Cameroon	2018
Cuba	Canada[a]	2018
Denmark	Chad	2018
Finland	China	2019
France	Cuba	2019
Germany	Denmark	2018
Guinea	Egypt	2020
Haiti	Finland	2020
India	France	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Haiti	2018
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2019
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Ireland[a]	2019
Libya	Japan	2018
Malawi	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2018
Mauritius	Luxembourg[a]	2019
Netherlands	Malawi	2018
New Zealand	Mauritius	2019
Norway	Norway	2019
Panama	Panama	2019
Republic of Korea	Portugal	2020

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Republic of Moldova	Republic of Korea	2018
Russian Federation	Republic of Moldova	2019
Samoa	Russian Federation	2020
Sweden	Samoa	2018
Uganda	Saudi Arabia	2020
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Switzerland	2020
United States of America	Uganda	2018
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2020
Yemen	United States of America	2019

[a] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council elected the following 11 Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Egypt, Finland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see decision 2017/201 B).

[b] Elected at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for terms beginning on 1 January 2018, to fill vacancies arising from the resignations of Australia, Germany and the Netherlands (see decision 2017/201 B).

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women[gg]

(41 members; three-year term)

Membership through 31 December 2018 (17 members)

Regional category, in accordance with Council resolution 2010/35

Antigua and Barbuda

Comoros

Croatia

Gabon

Guyana

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Liberia

Namibia

New Zealand[hh]

Pakistan

Panama

Portugal[hh]

Russian Federation

Samoa

Tunisia

Turkmenistan

United Arab Emirates

Four contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289[ii]

Norway

Switzerland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Two contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution 64/289[ii]

Chile

Israel

Membership through 31 December 2019 (18 members)[ii]

Regional category, in accordance with Council resolution 2010/35

Bahrain

Belarus

Brazil

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

Canada[jj]

China

El Salvador

Finland[jj]

Japan

Montenegro

Netherlands[jj]

Nigeria

Republic of Korea

Rwanda

Trinidad and Tobago

Yemen

Zambia

[gg] For guidelines regarding membership in the Executive Board, see General Assembly resolution 64/289, paras. 60-63, Council resolution 2010/35 and Council decision 2010/261.

[hh] Elected at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2018, to fill vacancies from the resignation of Germany and Luxembourg (see decision 2017/201 B).

[ii] At its 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, the Council elected the following four Member States from the top ten contributing countries, in accordance with para. 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289: Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; as well as Chile and Israel, members from the top 10 contributing countries, in accordance with para. 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution 64/289, all for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019 (see decision 2017/201 A).

[jj] Elected at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2019, to fill vacancies from the resignation of Belgium, Denmark and France (see decision 2017/201 B).

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[kk, ll]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership through 2017			
Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Bangladesh	2018	Afghanistan	2018
China	2017	Argentina	2019
Egypt[mm]	2019	Australia	2017
Finland	2019	Benin	2018
France	2018	Brazil	2017
		Canada	2019
Hungary	2017	Congo	2019
India	2018	Denmark	2017
Japan	2017	Germany	2019
Lesotho[nn]	2017	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2017
Liberia	2018	Kuwait	2018
Mexico	2019	Libya	2017
Netherlands	2018	Pakistan	2019
Panama	2017	Peru	2018
Russian Federation	2018	Poland	2017
Saudi Arabia	2019	Switzerland	2018
Spain[mm]	2019	United States of America	2018
Sudan	2019		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2017	Zimbabwe	2019

[kk] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council elected the following five Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: China, Guatemala, Hungary, Japan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board that were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2017: Colombia to complete the term of office of Mexico (expiring on 31 December 2019); and Norway and Greece to complete the terms of office of Finland and Spain, respectively (expiring on 31 December 2019) and New Zealand, to complete the term of office of the Netherlands (expiring on 31 December 2018), all beginning on 1 January 2018 (see decision 2017/201 B).

[ll] At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council elected Lesotho, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Executive Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020, for List A (see decision 2017/201 D).

[mm] Elected at its 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019 to fill an outstanding vacancy (see decision 2017/201 A).

[nn] Elected at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017 to complete the term of office of Swaziland (see decision 2017/201 B).

International Narcotics Control Board[illegible]

(13 members; five-year term)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

Membership through 1 March 2017	*Term expires on 1 March*
Raúl Martin del Campo Sánchez (Mexico)	2017
Hao Wei (China)	2020
David T. Johnson (United States of America)	2017
Bernard Leroy (France)	2020
Richard Phillip Mattick (Australia)	2017
Jagjit Pavadia (India)	2020
Ahmed Kamal Eldin Samak (Egypt)	2017
Werner Sipp (Germany)	2017
Viroj Sumyai (Thailand)	2020
Sri Suryawati (Indonesia)	2017
Francisco E. Thoumi (Colombia)	2020
Jallal Toufiq (Morocco)	2020
Raymond Yans (Belgium)	2017
Membership from 2 March 2017 to 1 March 2022	
Sevil Atasoy (Turkey)	2022
Hao Wei (China)	2020
Cornelis de Joncheere (Netherlands)	2022
Raúl Martin del Campo Sánchez (Mexico)	2022
David T. Johnson (United States of America)	2022
Galina A. Korchagina (Russian Federation)	2022
Bernard Leroy (France)	2020
Richard Phillip Mattick (Australia)	2022
Luis Alberto Otarola Peñaranda (Peru)	2022
Jagjit Pavadia (India)	2020
Viroj Sumyai (Thailand)	2020

Membership from 2 March 2017 to 1 March 2022	
Francisco E. Thoumi (Colombia)	2020
Jallal Toufiq (Morocco)	2020

At the 6th and 18th meeting, on 6 December 2016, the Council elected Raúl Martín del Campo Sánchez (Mexico), from among candidates nominated by Governments, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2017, and also for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2017 and expiring on 1 March 2022, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Alejandro Mohar Betancourt (Mexico) (see decision 2017/201 A).

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[pp]

(10 members; three-year term)

Membership until 31 December 2018
Antigua and Barbuda
Bangladesh
Benin
Gambia
Ghana
Haiti
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Paraguay
Poland

[pp] For the regulations governing the United Nations Population Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and Assembly decision 41/445.

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS[ff]

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Australia[gg]	Australia	2017
Algeria	Algeria	2019
Belarus	Belarus	2019
Brazil	Chile	2020
Burundi	China	2018
China	Congo	2020
Ecuador	Ecuador	2018
Germany[hh]	Finland	2020
Ghana	Germany	2019
India	Ghana	2018
Indonesia	India	2019
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	2019
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2020
Madagascar	Japan	2018
Mexico	Madagascar	2019
Malawi	Mexico	2019
Norway	Malawi	2018
Portugal	Portugal	2018
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2018
Sweden	Sweden	2018
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2018
United States of America	United States of America	2019

[ff] At its 19th meeting, on 19 April 2016, the Council elected the following five Member States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2020: Australia, Chile, Congo, Finland and Iran (Islamic Republic of) (see decision 2017/201 C).

[gg] Elected at its 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2017 to complete the term of office of Canada, which was resigning from its seat on the Programme Coordinating Board effective 31 December 2016 (see decision 2017/201 A).

[hh] Elected at its 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, for an outstanding vacancy for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019 (see decision 2017/201 A).

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2020
Angola	Angola	2019
Argentina	Argentina	2018
Bahrain	Bahrain	2019
Benin	Benin	2020
Brazil	Brazil	2019
Chad	Chad	2019
Chile	Chile	2019
China	China	2020
Colombia	Colombia	2020
Croatia	Croatia	2020
Czechia	Czechia	2020
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2018
Ecuador	Ecuador	2018
Egypt	Egypt	2018
Finland	Finland	2018
France	France	2020
Gabon	Gabon	2018
Georgia	Georgia	2019
Germany	Germany	2019
Ghana	Ghana	2018
Guatemala	Guatemala	2018
India	India	2019
Indonesia	Indonesia	2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2018
Iraq	Iraq	2018
Israel	Israel	2019
Japan	Japan	2018
Kenya	Kenya	2019

Membership in 2017	*Membership in 2018*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Libya	Libya	2020
Madagascar	Madagascar	2020
Malaysia	Malaysia	2019
Mauritius	Mauritius	2019
Mexico	Mexico	2019
Nigeria	Nigeria	2019
Norway	Norway	2018
Paraguay	Paraguay	2020
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2020
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2018
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2019
Senegal	Senegal	2018
Serbia	Serbia	2019
Slovakia	Slovakia	2018
Somalia	Somalia	2020
South Africa	South Africa	2019
Spain[illegible]	Spain	2020
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	2020
Sweden	Sweden	2019
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2019
Uruguay	Uruguay	2018
United States of America	United States of America	2018
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2018

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to previous table)

[illegible] At it its 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, the Council elected the following seven Member States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020: Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Mauritius, Norway, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka (see decision 2017/201 A).

[illegible] At its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, the Council further postponed the election of seven outstanding vacancies as follows: one from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and six from Western European and other States: two for a term expiring on 31 December 2018, one for a term expiring on 31 December 2019, and three for a term expiring on 31 December 2020, all terms beginning on the date of election (see decision 2017/201 B).

[illegible] At its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, the Council also further postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020; and five members from Western European and other States for terms all beginning on the date of election, and expiring as follows: two members for terms expiring on 31 December 2018; one member for a term expiring on 31 December 2019; and two members for terms expiring on 31 December 2020 (see decision 2017/201 D).

[illegible] Elected at the 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020, to fill an outstanding vacancy (see decision 2017/201 B).

[illegible] Elected at the 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, for a term beginning on date of election and expiring on 31 December 2020, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Governing Council (see decision 2017/201 D).

Other subsidiary bodies

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the Forum comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35)

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission[yy, zz]

(31 members; two-year term, as applicable)

Membership through 31 December 2017

Seven members selected by the Security Council

China

France

Russian Federation

Senegal

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Uruguay

Seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council

Argentina

Belgium

Romania[aaa]

Nigeria

Republic of Korea

South Africa

Sweden[bbb]

Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Brazil

Canada

Germany

Japan

Norway

Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Bangladesh

Ethiopia

India

Pakistan

Rwanda

Membership through 31 December 2017
Seven members elected by the General Assembly
Colombia
Egypt
El Salvador
Indonesia
Kenya
Mexico
Montenegro

[yy] For guidelines regarding membership in the Organizational Committee, see General Assembly resolution 60/180, paras. 4-6, and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005), para. 1.

[zz] At its 6th meeting, on 8 December 2016, the Council elected Argentina, Estonia, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea and South Africa for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2018, or until they cease to be members of the Economic and Social Council. The Council postponed the election of one State member of the Council for a two-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2018 (see decision 2017/201 A).

[aaa] Elected at its 51st meeting, on 26 July 2017, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/1, for a term beginning on 1 January 2018 and expiring on 31 December 2018, to replace Estonia whose membership in the Council will expire on 31 December 2017 (see decision 2017/201 D).

[bbb] Elected at its 18th meeting, on 19 April 2017, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015 (see decision 2017/201 B).

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